INSURANCE.
Indian Merchants' Chamber really mean business.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.
Indian merchants can give effect to this by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAHA M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL XVI NO 23— BOMBAY FRIDAY JANUARY 27 1928 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING at MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1928			
28 Jan.	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	16,088
11 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,986
25 „	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA —	16,302
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 „	RAZMAK @†		11,602
21 „	CHINA†		7,952
24 „	KANPURA ..		16,601
31 „	MOOLTANX..		20,847
7 April	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 „	RAZMAK @..		10,60[illegible]
21 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 „	MALOJA x		20,847
5 May.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
12 „	DELTA ..	KOREA* —	10,963
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		14,518
26 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	16,088
2 June	MACEDONIA..		14,130
9 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	0,986
16 „	CHINA ..		7,952
23 „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,572
30 „	MANTUA ..		10,048

@ To Marseilles only.
x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† 1st Saloon only.
$ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London A. £80, B. £70, C. £ 0
1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72, B. £62, C. £0.
2nd Saloon to London A. £51, B. £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50, B. £48.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "RANPURA," on the 2nd of June, 1928, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—
To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ... £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Fort Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers	Tons
1928		
23rd Feb.	MANORA —	7,868
6th March	DUMANA —	8,427
5th April	MANELA —	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA —	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1928			
31st Jan.	†MIRZAPORE ..	Straits, China, and Japan.	
7th Feb.	KALYAN ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	

†does not carry passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928			
27th Jan.	VASNA ..	Buseh via Karachi	
28th „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie	
30th „	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.	
1st Feb.	KARAGOLA ..	East & South Africa.	
1st „	BANKURA —	Buseh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports	
22nd „	xELLORA ..	Mombasa.	

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be saillings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Buseh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort. Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Meigen Maru ..	5345	21 Jan.	1 Feb.
Genoa Maru ..	6785	31 „	5 „
Awa Maru ..	6028	2 Feb.	11 „
Tamatsu Maru ..	4616	8 „	18 „
Malacca Maru ..	5374	15 „	29 „
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	20 „	4 Mar.
Osaka Maru ..	3741	25 „	8 „
*Tamba Maru ..	6845	1 March	15 „
Tasmania Maru ..	4165	7 „	18 „
Moji Maru ..	3757	18 „	29 „

*Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg. "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer	Arrival	Departure.
Indus Maru ..	11th Jan.	24th Jan.
Borneo Maru ..	12th „	28th „
Yeikoku Maru ..	22nd „	30th „
Heiman Maru ..	11th „	3rd Feb.
Shunko Maru ..	27th „	7th „
Taizan Maru ..	9th Feb.	18th „
Sumatra Maru ..	10th „	20th „
Ichiyo Maru ..	13th „	25th „
Tsurushima M ..	19th „	28th „
Honolulu Maru ..	24th „	5th Mar.

*Arrive at Karachi Jan. 11th

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22156 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO. Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Virjlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES and LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion (Dharna) and other informations, are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-15 A.M., after mid-night on RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market as per our clients instructions on commission.

We can execute forward transaction and sell ready cotton in Bombay Market.

For commission rates, deposit terms, and other particulars, please write to:—
THE MANAGER,
Cot. Tel. Inf. Service.
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. Add.: "COMEALONG."
Tel. Nos: 22024-24241.

BANKING

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL SUSCRIBED As. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND Rs. 70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local. Rs. as.	Mofussil. Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 5/8.	Rs. 4.	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....
Address .....
Register No. .....
Date of paper .....
Time of delivery .....

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR
Satara City.

"Second To None"

Mr. RANGANATH RAO, of Ranipet writes:—

"I had occasions to use the world famed ATANK NIGRAH PILLS..... I can assure you, the medicine is SECOND TO NONE."

The Atank Nigrah Pills

Cure Brain-fag, Constipation, nervous debility and other mental as well as physical disorders.

Price—Rupee ONE (32 Pills)

For a full list of all our preparations write to:—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)
Bombay Office Kalbadevi Road.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

THE
RUSSIAN EXPERIMENT 1917-1927

(pp. 147 + vii)
BY
Prof. K. T. SHAH.
Price Rs. 2.
D. B. TARAPOREVALA & SONS.

A careful study of the Bolshevist regime in Russia by a sympathetic scholar in a sympathetic manner. The chapters are:—
Evolution of the Revolution.
The Ideal and the Actual.
Change of Front: The New Economic Policy.
Summary of Achievements.
Russia and the World: Challenge of Russia.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay.
J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. FORT, BOMBAY.
Branches:—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.
ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCE:
INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

1926 Another Year of Record Progress

NEW ASSURANCES.	1924 Rs. 2,37,34,000	
	1925 Rs. 2,96,42,000	Increase Rs. 59,08,000
	1926 Rs. 3,91,39,000	Increase Rs. 94,97,000

THE FUNDS increased by Rs. 42 LAKHS to Rs. 7,33,80,000.
THE PREMIUM INCOME now exceeds Rs. 1,05,30,000 per annum.

Prospective Policyholders are urged to communicate without delay with:—
Mr. H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay or to any of the Company's Offices.

? Do you wish to save yourself from the loss likely to be incurred on account of Riot?
Do you wish to save your Property and Land?
THEN
INSURE it with "BIRLA"

Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOR, etc. are accepted at very CHEAP RATIO.
Not only in Calcutta, but throughout India.

BIRLA BROTHERS LTD.,
Agents for various big Insurance Companies,
157, Canning Street, - - - CALCUTTA. Phone No. 56

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25
LIFE INSURANCE
or Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.
Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, : : : BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—APPLICANTS, desiring following posts to consult with KAPOOR AND CO., Employment suppliers, Fatehpuri Road, Delhi.—Posts of clerks, overseers, suboverseers, Doctors, Engineers, Station Masters, Signallers, Typists, Stenographers, graduates, and judicial officers in Native States.

A R691

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.

PREMIER INDIAN HOTEL.

MIRZAPUR ST., CALCUTTA.

Special Arrangements for Larger Accommodation During Winter Season.

CHARGES:—Rs 10, 6, 4 & 2-8 per diem. (Family suites with bath available).

Telegrams:—'CALHOTEL.'

PROFESSION

FOR ALL PROBLEMS.—regarding Fortune, consult Prof. N. PUROSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Trial Form free on application.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle" Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle,"

Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO LET—OFFICE ROOM, SHOP, SHOW WINDOWS in Gaiety Buildings, opposite Victoria Terminus. Apply MANAGER CAPITOL.

QUETTA PICTURE PALACE TO LET—Offers invited to lease out the above now known as the OPERA HOUSE of Quetta available from 15th May, 1928. Theatre centrally situated midway cantonment and civil limits. Well furnished suitable both for Cinema and Theatrical performances. For further particulars apply to the owner. KHAN BAHADUR ABDUL SATTAR, QUETTA.

O R638

FOR SALE

KAKOMI FURNISHING FABRICS.

Kakomi Dosuti for Curtains, Purdahs, Cushions, Bedspreads, etc., add a cheery effect to the Home. Dyed in a number of pleasing colours. Samples of Kakomi Dosutis will be set free on application.

Price for 36"/37" As. 13 per yard
Price for 51"/52" Rs. 1|2 per yard

THE RIGHT BATH-MAT.

A bath mat's life is not a happy one but Kakomi mats have been designed to stand up to the job. Thick and absorbent, with knotted fringes or hemmed edges. Free samples on request.

Unbleached .. Rs. 1-15-0 each
Bleached .. Rs. 2- 3-0 each

SLEEP IN KAKOMI FLANNELETTE.

KAKOMI FLANNELETTE is soft and fleecy and admirable suited for Pyjama wear. Get some suits this winter and sleep in cosy comfort. Samples on request, free.

Blue striped .. As. 15 per yard
Red striped .. As. 11 per yard
Plain white .. As. 13-6 per yard

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., CAWNPORE.

K.1

FOR SALE—Immediate, ENGLISH FILTER PRESSES, 13in., 18in., 25in., complete. Prices cheap. Also two Expellers, as Andersons. M. H. DINSHAW & CO., Apollo Street, Bombay.

N R677

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

11 lb. FRESH THIN SKIN WALNUTS, chocest dessert apples, pears, hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each., 11 lb. Fresh thin skin almonds, stoneless sweet apricots, currants, raisins, Sultana figs apple rings Rs. 13 each Prices Postage included. DAR BROS Srinagar, Kashmir.

F R2208

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SEWING MACHINES—When in the Market of Sewing Machines do inspect the Best and Cheapest. TITAN AGENCY, Lehri Building, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

T R690

FOR SALE—650 Lbs English BLASTING POWDER. For particulars apply Box No 208. Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle."

T R 680

TAKE ANY OLIVER user's advice. American Factory Rebuilt Oliver No. 9. Standard Visible Typewriter, Strong, durable, reliable, unequalled for manifolding and stencil cutting, looks and operates like a New Typewriter, beautiful types, any size carriage, can now be had on a very small monthly payment on Hire-Purchase System at lowest cash prices. Special quantity discount to the Trade. For particulars and prices please apply XYZ C/o "The Bombay Chronicle," Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 21986.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3 8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE OF AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Directors, by virtue of the power vested in them under the Articles of Association, have determined to pay an interim dividend of Rs. 5 per share of Rs. 50 for the half year ending 31st August, 1927.

The Dividend will be made payable on and after MONDAY, the 13th February, 1928, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. on week days other than Saturdays, and between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m. on Saturdays, on production of the Share Certificates, to those Shareholders whose names appear in the Register of Members on the 1st February, 1928.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd February, 1928, to the 9th February, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
N. SIRUR & COMPANY,
Agents.

Registered Office:
Henshaw's Buildings,
Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.
26th January, 1928.

29855

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF ELECTRCIAL SUB-STATION PLANTS.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the supply of "Electrical Sub-Station Plant required for Victoria—Terminus Main Line Station Building."

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions, specifications and drawing can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 5 per set which amount will not be returned.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 29th February, 1928.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 23rd January, 1928.

29834

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SUPPLY OF BRIDGE GIRDERS.

TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 29th February, 1928, for the supply of Bridge Girder spans for reconstruction of the Nalganga Bridge. The approximate weight of the steel-work is 261 tons.

2. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed covers and superscribed "Tenders for Girder Spans for Nalganga Bridge."

3. Tender form with specification, conditions of contract and drawings may be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10 per set which amount will not be refunded.

4. The work must be fabricated in India.

5. The Railway is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

6. The result of the tenders will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 21st January, 1928.

29845

PUBLIC NOTICES.

S. S. "KASADO MARU" FROM JAPAN UNDER 'GENERAL AVERAGE."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per s.s. "KASADO MARU" from Japan are hereby informed that a General Average has been declared by the steamer in consequence of an outbreak of fire on her Tween Deck No. 4 at 3 a.m. on the 30th December 1927 on her way from Moji to Hongkong and she was forced to take refuge at the port of Nagasaki where the fire was extinguished in the afternoon of 2nd January by steam and water. All her sound cargoes and a portion of damaged cargo have been transhipped at Nagasaki into the s.s. "SUMATRA MARU" due here on the 12th February. Consignees are requested to sign the Average Bond and Valuation form at this office and to deposit 25 per cent. (twenty-five per cent.) of the sound market value of their respective consignments before obtaining Delivery Orders.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Owners, s.s. "Kasado Maru."
Bombay, 26th Jan. 1928.

27028.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TEMPORARY RECEIPT No. 17695 in respect of 10 Ordinary shares Nos. 160941 to 160945 and 75648 to 75652 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, standing in the name of Bai Goolbanoo Cavasji Suntoke, has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Tramway Building, Post Fort, Bombay, No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Temporary Receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated 26th January, 1928.

R689

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

IN INSOLVENCY NO. 141 OF 1928.

Re: RATANSEY VASSONJI, a firm carrying on business in Sugar at Khand Bazar, without the Fort Adjudged Insolvents.

Ex parte: MAGANLAL BHUGWANDAS a firm, Jaipal Panachand and Co., a firm and Nanalal Motichand. Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed RATANSEY VASSANJI, a firm, have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolveney under section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 24th day of January, 1928.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

29852

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

IN INSOLVENCY. No. 148 of 1928.

Re: VALLABHDAS KHERAJ, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business at Duncan Road, under the name and Style of Vallabhdas Kheraj as Flour Merchant and residing at Carpenter Street. An Adjudged Insolvent

Ex parte: Messrs. LILARAM GORDHANDAS, a firm Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed VALLABHDAS KHERAJ has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolveney under section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 25th day of January, 1928.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

29853

AMUSEMENTS.

CORINNE GRIFFITH in Three Hours

A First National Picture

7 reels

"TEE FOR TWO." PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.

Time: 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P.M.

PATHE CINEMA Royal Opera House.

Gujarat Production Commencing from To-morrow

EX-HUSBAND

Story full of mysteries, murders and a man's devilish greed for money—shown in a very impressive manner.

From TO-MORROW SATURDAY the 28th January.

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

TO-NIGHT—TO-NIGHT.

LAST SIX CHAPTERS OF

"THE GREEN ARCHER"

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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

TRADE BUYING FOLLOWED BY LIQUIDATION AND SOUTH SELLING—FUTURES 7 TO 2 POINTS LOWER—

New York, Jan. 25.

The New York futures market opened unchanged and improved 13 points on trade buying. At this level market ruled steadily for a considerable time but during the later part prices declined on renewed long liquidation influenced by Southern Selling. Though bearish sentiment still prevails, the market shows resistance at lower level and shorts are becoming anxious to secure on a portion of their open short interest. Owing to continued liquidation and increased short selling, the technical position is greatly improved and there are traces of accumulation of short interest in New Crop deliveries. The remnant of the crop which still remains unmarketted is also to some extent is hedged. While the market shows no inclination to operate on the bull side at present, we are afraid it will be realised that the high hopes that are entertained for a material increase of acreage, will soon be found on the reverse side as low prices are no inducement to farmers. At the close near deliveries showed a loss of 7 points while distant months lost 2 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 10 points to 18.55c.

The New Orleans futures market closed steady at prices unchanged to 3 points lower. Spot prices remained unchanged at 18.11c.

N. Y. JULY FLUCTUATIONS

New York, Jan. 25.

10 a.m. 18.04 Unchanged Opening.
10-26 a.m. 18.17 plus .13 Highest.
11 a.m. 18.13 plus .09
12 noon 18.16 plus .12.
2-35 p.m. 17.95—.09. Lowest.
3 p.m. 17.97—.07 Close.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Reuter:—"Market early advanced on trade buying, but reacted later on liquidation and Southern selling."

Munds and Winslow:—"Market likely to work temporarily lower on account of unsettled spot market."

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales.	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 25-1-28	6172000	973000-
„ Yesterday do	25000	41000
Exports to date do	4244000	6460000
Stocks at Ports 26-1-28	2412000	2897000
„ Interior Towns do	1221000	1483000
„ Liverpool 20-1-28	886000	1254000
Visible Supply 20-1-28	5729000	7285000
Quantity in Sight do	10995000	21033000

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York. Jan. 25.

March	18.05—.06
May	18.14—.05
July	17.97—.07
October	17.51—.05
December	17.48—.02
Middling Spot	18.55—.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York. Jan. 25.

March	17.84—.02
May	17.80—
Middling Spot	18.11—

NEW YORK

New York, Jan. 25.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

New York 11 a.m.—

March	18.20
May	18.29
July	18.13

New York. Noon Call.—

March	18.20
May	18.28
July	18.16

New Orleans. 9-30 a.m.—

March	17.97
May	17.95
July	17.78

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Jan. 25

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	25,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	7,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	12,000

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York. Jan. 25.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality- Spot 14-7/8.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Jan. 25

Demand Bills 487.12

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jan. 25.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot 1/7.1/4. sellers.

LIVERPOOL.

DESPITE LONG LIQUIDATION AND HEDGE SELLING GOOD UNDERTONE—SALES 7,000 BALES—FUTURES 2 TO 9 POINTS LOWER.—

Liverpool, Jan. 25.

In sympathy with easier overnight New York quotations, the Liverpool futures market opened at a decline of 10 to 12 points. There was some hedge selling and long liquidation, yet the market exhibited good undertone on short covering. Later on prices improved on favourable New York Cables and the market closed at a decline of 2 points for near months and 6 points for distant deliveries. Spot Cotton Sales amounted 7,000 Bales and middling American prices declined 10 points to 10.2sd. per lb.

Empire futures closed at a decline of 4 to 5 points but Egyptian prices gained 3 to 5 points.

It is evident that although sentiment continues bearish, the accumulated weak short interest shows inclination to cover which in all probability is likely to result in steadier markets at the moment.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Hornby Hemelryk & Co:—"Sentiment bearish but market short. Drought continues in Texas but speculative selling predominates New York getting short.

No reference cotton Government weather report, market under pressure but shows more resistance shorts disposed to cover and is entitled to some reaction."

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 25th inst:—

(1) Temperatures warmer.
(2) Despite large hedge selling and long liquidation, somewhat better undertone.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable dated 25th inst:—

"Continued Southern hedge Selling."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 25.

	Opening	Closing.
January	9.68	9.76—.62
February	.....	9.72—.62
March	9.65	9.72—.63
April	.....	9.68—.04
May	9.61	9.67—.04
June	.....	9. 1—.04
July	9.55	9.60—.05
August	.....	9.49—.05
September	.....	9.39—.06
October	9.26	9.30—.06
November	.....	9.25—.06
December	.....	9.25—.06
January	.....	9.23—.06
Middling Spot	.....	10.28—.10

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Jan. 25.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	10.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 25.

Scinde, Fully Good	7.55—.10
Scinde, Fine	7.75—.10
Scinde, Superfine	7.95—.10
Bengal, Good	7.23—.10
Bengal, Fully Good	7.55—.10
Bengal, Fine	7.75—.10
Oomra, Good	8.00—.10
Oomra Fully Good	8.25—.10
Oomra Fine	8.50—.10
Broach, Fully Good	9.00—.10
Broach Fine	9.25—.10
Broach Superfine	9.50—.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 21.

January	16.67+.06
February	16.74+.03
March	16.79+.03
April	16.79+.03
May	16.92+.04
June	16.92+.04
July	16.99+.05
August	16.99+.05
September	16.99+.05
October	17.02+.04
November	17.04+.04
December	16.89+.03
January	16.95+.03
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	17.10—.15

LINSEED OIL.

London, Jan. 25.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.—
Mar/Apl delivery sellers 28/4-1/2.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt—
May/Aug delivery sellers 29/0-3/4.

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 25.

Linseed,-Calcutta, ton.—
Jan/Feb shipment sellers £17-10.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Feb/March shipment sellers £17-10.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton.—
Feb/March shipment. Hull paid £15-3-9.
Linseed, Bombay.—
Jan/Feb shipment sellers £18.2-6.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 25.

Java Sugar Fine white Dutch Standard No. 15, C. & F. Calcutta.—
Jan/March per cwt. 14/3.
July/Sept per cwt. 14/6
C. & F. Bombay.—
Jan/March per cwt. 14/4-3/4.
C. & F. Karachi.—
Jan/March per cwt. 14/5-1/2.

BOMBAY

EXTENSIVE BUYING BY COMMISSION HOUSES—GOOD UNDERTONE—CLOSED RS. 3/12 HIGHER.

Bombay, Jan. 26.

Following a further decline of 7 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 355/8 for Broach A/M. delivery. There was noticeable absence of selling and prices hardened on extensive buying by various Commission firms. It is reported that the most of the buying was on behalf of a Bombay firm having several Mills. Prices showed a quick response and quotations at 4 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A./M.	355/8	359/8	355/4	359/8
Oomra Mar.	323	326	323	326
Bengal Mar.	295	296	293	296

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 26.

Liverpool opened steady at a decline of 4 points. Further buying in the local market on favourable Liverpool cables pushed up Broach A./M. prices to Rs. 362/- when scattered profits taking checked the rise and rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under with a good tone.

Broach A./M.	360/4	362	360/4	361/4
Oomra Mar.	327	328/8	327	328
Bengal Mar.	296/8	297/4	295/8	297

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 26.

January	212.90 plus 3.40
April	219.00 plus 4.30
July	223.80 plus 2.50

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, Jan. 26.

Bugal 295 March.
Broach 359 A./M.
Oomra 326 March.

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	309	302	295	287
S. P.	307	300	293	285
Rajputana	309	302	295	287
P. A.	411	404	397	
Oomra No. 3	334	327	317	
C. P. No.	358	351	341	
C. P. No. 2	346	339	329	
Khandesh	329	319	309	299
Muthia		315	305	291

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Jan. 26.

100 Jamhsed Mill Ujjain 350
100 Odhavji Shivji Nimbhora 315
200 G. Y. Kesha Khandwa 319
200 Volkart Bros. Karanja 318
100 Japan T. & Co. Hingoli 340
100 Japan T. & Co. Katol 365
100 Japan T. & Co. Bhavnagar 303
100 Forbes & Co. Dhangadhra 316
100 Forbes & Co. Hingoli 327
100 Forbes & Co. Pandurna 357
100 Neushi Veraval 261
200 Toyomankwa Hingoli 320
200 Mithabhai Nathoo Bodvad 318

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 26.

	Ready Red leafy.	Ready Average.	Delivery Contract March
Bengal Superfine +	305		
Bengal Fine	300	295	+6
Bengal FG.	290	285	
Sindh-Punjab Rine	300	295	
Sindh-Punjab FG.	290	285	
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	355	340	
Nagpur Fine	355	340	+21
Yeotmal Fine	345/48	333/35	
Arvi Fine	345	333/35	+13
Amraoti Fine	335	318/20	
Khangaon-Akola Fine	330/33	315	+1
Mulkapur Fine	325	310	
Khandesh Fine	315	308/10	—8/9
Muthia Fine		305/8	
Muthia FG			—20
Nanded/Purna FG. GS.	360/65		
Purna FG. GS.	335	315/18	
Parbhani/Sailu FG. GS.		312/15	
Indore/Ujjain Fine		318/20	
Burwah Sanavad Fine	335	318/20	
Broach FG.			March +19
Broach Fine			
Westerns MG.		345	
Westerns HG.			
Cambodia	455		
Miraj/Sangli	400		April +33
Compta Good	405		
Dhollera			
Kadi-Viramgam			

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 26.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 25th inst.:—

	cwts.
Wheat	15,176
Linseed	2,481
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	1,854
Gingellyseeds	5,857
Groundnuts	47,437
Castorseed	5,785
Rice	2,073
Myrabollams	3,524
Cottonseed	33,315
Mowraseed	720
Gram	2,071
Jowar	1,058
Barley	211
Bajree	9,281
Coal	1,068 tons

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

GOLD.

Bombay, Jan. 26.

Ready	21 4 3
Mana	21 4 6
Falguna	21 5 9
Narandas Motilal Native Gold Bars touch 96-97-98-99	21 4 3
National City	21 8 0

SILVER.

Ready	58 13 6
London Ready	26 5/16
London Forward	26 1/16
London, Shanghai. Opening	
Closing	Closed.
New York Cent	56 13/16

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Closing
Maha	58/15/0	59/0/6	58/15/0	58/15/6
Falguna	58/11/0	58/12/6	58/11/0	58/11/6

EXCHANGE

Bombay, Jan. 26.

LONDON:—
Bank's selling T T 1|6 1|16.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/32.
Bank's buying 3 M|st D A 1|6 11|32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 3/32 to 1/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/8.
Tone of Exchange.—Steady market.
PARIS:—
Bank's selling D D 920.
Bank's buying 3 M|st D A 960.
Bank's buying D D 945.
JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 128-1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 125.
HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 137-1/2.
SHANGHAI.—
Bank's selling D D 174-1/4.
SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 155-3/4.
NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling D D 272 1|2.
London—Gold per oz.—Ready 84-11 1/2.
London—Silver per oz.—Ready 26/8.
London—Silver Forward 26/1.
Tone of Silver—Dull. Quiet and idle. Prices rose more from absence of sellers than pressure to buy. America offered silver after the price had been fixed.
American Cross Rate Dollars 4.87-17/32.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.01.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 26.

3 months	4 1/16 per cent.
6 months	4 1/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate	4 1/2 per cent.
Money Call	6 1/4 per cent.
One/Three months	5 1/2 per cent.
Six months	5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.	
Imperial Bank Rate	7 per cent.

EAST INDIAN COTTON

BREUL AND CO'S REPORT

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 26.
Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.	Last year
Khandesh	2,626	1,70,317	2,18,807
Central India	6,290	1,38,382	1,24,911
Barsi & Nagar	3,929	1,56,345	1,10,096
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,904	62,205	37,222
Berar	6,220	3,52,418	2,86,697
Central Provinces	1,690	1,45,617	97,767
Total Oomras	22,689	10,25,584	8,74,900
Dholera	993	51,332	39,250
N-W. Provinces	85	59,237	47,551
Rajputana	696	20,549	16,719
Sind-Punjab	3,712	91,045	60,825
Broach		2,597	239
Coompta & Dharwar	75	3,549	19,752
Westerns-Northerns	68	3,662	8,970
Cocoanada			395
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		7,425	4,594
Persian	149	3,214	2,853
American		21,111	66,722
Egyptian & African	24	5,376	20,163
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		64	45
Total	28,491	12,98,745	11,53,981

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 19th Jan.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	7,827	2,01,319	1,04,098
Japan & China	17,800	3,13,427	3,30,855
Coast Ports	20	10,930	5,184
Up-country by Rail		37,281	40,270
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		43,765	77,684
Total	25,647	6,06,722	5,58,091

MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.'S REPORT.

Bombay, Jan. 26.

Our friends must be growing weary of our depressing reports on conditions in the ready market, but unfortunately the fact remains that a demand does not exist at the prices which are being asked. If only Speculators, Option dealers and Jobbers would permit the forward market to adjust itself to conditions as they exist to-day, we feel confident a good demand would develop and would help to make the position of our market healthy, but they will persist in their efforts to get the better of the consuming interests and ignore the fact that the law of supply and demand must ultimately prevail. If conditions in the Textile world were healthy with the manufactured article in demand, the attitude of the Bazaar could be understood, but as things are it seems to us spell nothing but ultimate losses for the Trade in general.

In our opinion the soundest policy to adopt, even to-day, is to hedge holdings with forward sales until such time as a genuine trade demand develops, for it will be time enough then to buy back the hedges and hold the Cotton.

Bata

SOLE AGENTS WANTED.

Sole Dealerships for the following towns are now available. Applicants must essentially already have, or be prepared to open, a Shop for BATA Shoes:

POONA
AJMER
SECUNDERABAD
HYDERABAD (Sind.)
KARACHI
INDORE.

Apply preferably in person to:—

KAZI
DAWAR H. KAZI & CO.

249, Hornby Road.
BOMBAY.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Jan. 25.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Jan/Feb shipment sellers £8-18/9.
Castorseed, Bombay.—
Jan/Feb shipment sellers £18-10.
Rapeseed, Toria ton.—
Jan/Feb shipment sellers £19.

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 26.

Wheat January	7 6 0
Wheat May	7 5 0
Linseed May	10 4 0
Castorseed January	10 3 0
Cottonseed January	4 12 6
Groundnuts	11 10 6
Teelseed January	9 0 6
Linseed Ready	10 3 0
Wheat Khandesh	7 6 6
Wheat Yellow	7 9 0
Wheat Sarbati	7 9 0

LONDON METALS.

London, Jan. 25.

Copper, English Best Selected £66.3/8.
Copper, Braziers, £76-1/4.
Yellow Metal, £65-1/4.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £22-1/4.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge £13.
Tin, English Ingots £251-1/2.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 25.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb.—
January shipment sellers 48/9.
Barletta Russo, per 63-1/2 lb.—
January shipment value 48/.
Wheat, South Australian,—
Afloat sellers 50/6.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, new crop.—
May/June shipment sellers 50/.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 25.

Spot	26-3/16
Spot	26-2/16
Forward	26-1/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan. 25.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz £4-4.11-1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 25.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £21-1/2.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £129.1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation £9-1/2.
National Bank £51-1/4.
Eastern Bank £6-3/8.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £89-3/4.
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £21-1/4.
Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent £101-3/4.
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent £56.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £62.
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £72-1/8.
Consols £55-5/8.
War Loan 5 per cent £101-3/4.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £94-1/4.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 25.

T T Berlin on London 20.44-1/2.
T T Amsterdam on London 12.08.3/8.
T T Brussels on London 34.99.
T T Madrid on London 28.80.
T T Milan on London 92.08.
T T Berne on London 25.31.
T T Paris on London 124.02.
T T London on Prague 164.43.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Jan. 25.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 4 1/4 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4 1/32 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4 1/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4 3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5 1/4 per cent a

COTTON A REASONABLE PROPOSITION

MESSRS. P. CHRYSTAL AND COS CONSIDERED OPINION

Bombay, Jan. 26.

Since we wrote our Report a week ago the nett changes in the American Futures markets have been as follows:—

	Mmh.	July.	Oct.
New York 18/1/28	18.70	18.58	18.07
Do 25/1/28	18.05	17.97	17.51
	—.65	—.61	—.56
	Mch.	July.	Oct.
Liverpool 18/1/28	9.94	9.81	9.47
Do 25/1/28	9.72	9.60	9.30
	—.22	—.21	—.17

The second last Ginning Report was published in America on Monday and the figure of 12,502,000 more or less confirmed the last crop estimate of 12,769,000 bales.

During the week the tone of the market has been very poor all cables having reported long liquidation, Southern hedge selling, and poor trade reports. It is evident now that Textile trade conditions in America as well as in other parts of the world are on the decline, and prices will probably move to a still lower level before a better demand will be attracted. In view of the plentiful supply, and the fact that distant months are quoted at a discount, Mills all over the world can be expected to continue a policy of buying from hand to mouth. Obviously actual cotton is now being pressed on the market and we should not be surprised to see near months gradually losing their present premium as compared with distant positions. In this connection we would draw our clients attention to the price of January next year which is now just over nine pence per lb. The acreage next year may not be increased so much as was expected, especially if a further decline should take place before the planting period, and all things considered cotton at the above price is a reasonable proposition.

Over the week we have to record a decline in prices of Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per Candy. The weakness in America and the continued poor demand for Indian cotton is at last having its effect on the local market. Had it not been for a considerable amount of short covering local prices would have declined further. Trade reports from the Far East continue very poor and one of the features of this week has been the extreme weakness in the Japanese Yarn market. Conditions in the local Textile Industry are no better and a considerable number of spindles are still idle. The Strike in the Sassoon group of Mills continues.

Local stocks are accumulating steadily and nervousness amongst holders is now discernible. We look for lower prices in Bombay and recommend our clients to lose no opportunity of selling ready cotton.

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION, LTD.

Bombay, Jan. 26.

The following are the fluctuations of Broach fully good Cotton April-May delivery rates of the bazar:—

Last night, 8-0 Rs. 356|14.
Closing 10-0 Rs. 356|0.
To-day's Opening.
B. T.
8-0 Rs. 355|10
10-0 Rs. 355|12.
12-0 Rs. 357|12.
2-0 Rs. 358|10.
4-0 Rs. 359|12.
6-0 Rs. 360|12.

TO-DAY'S.

April-May:—
Highest rate Rs. 361|8.
Lowest rate Rs. 355|8.

SUGAR MARKET.

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received a cable from Liverpool friends dated 24th Jan. 1928, 9-54 p.m. as under:—

"America cables sugar continued cuban selling depressed market."

STOCKS AND SHARES

MILL SHARES STEADY

SCINDIA SHARES FIRM

MILL SHARES.

Bombay, Jan. 26.

Cotton Mill shares opened unchanged and attained small improvement which was lost in the later trading. There was small business and mostly transfer business was attended. The closing tone was steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tata Iron and Steel shares closed very steady. Bombay Burmahs gained slightly Tata Hydros ruled steady with prospects of good rise. Indian Cement were a shade easier on profit taking. Bombay steamers ruled steady and chances are in favour of some improvement. Scindia shares closed firm with buyers.

SECURITIES.

Government papers ruled steady with a very restricted business.

COTTON MILLS.

Paid up.	Feb., 1928. Closing rates.
100 Ahmed Advance	400
100 Alliance	30
50 Apollo	6
500 Bombay Cotton	317|8
250 Bombay Dyeing	957/8
250 Bradbury	280
100 Century	466|4
100 Central India	530
500 Central India Pr.	485
100 Colaba Land	142/8
100 Coorla	150
100 Crescent	192/8
250 Currim	270
500 David	270
250 Dawn	670
200 Edward Sassoon	112|8
10 E D Sassoon	As. 14-6
100 Elphinstone	10
250 Fazulboy	906|4
50 Finlay	165
1000 F. Petit	500
100 Globe	30
100 Gokak	133|12
100 Indian Bleaching	265
100 Indore Malwa	265
250 Jamshed Mfg.	50
50 Kastorchand	25-12
100 Khatau	82|8
100 Kohinoor	298/12
1000 Luxmi Cotton	6815
100 Madhavrao Sed.	45
100 Madhowji	117|8
500 Mathradas	50
1000 Maneckji Petit	1560
100 Meyer Sassoon	86|4
1000 Morarji	2150
200 New Great	316-4
10 New City	130
250 Pabaney	291/4
250 Pearl	606/4
100 Phoenix	418/12
10 Premier	13
1000 Sholapur	7300
250 Simplex	207/8
50 Swan	120
100 Swadesni	530
500 Tata Mill	82/8
500 Vishnu Cotton	3150

BANKS.

500 Imperial	1400
125 Imperial	338/12
50 India	88
50 Baroda	91/8
25 Central	26/4
£5 Eastern	84
£12 1/2 National Bank	£50

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahd. Prantij	917|8
Amritsar Patti	143
100 Cen. Prov. Rly.	101
100 Dhond Baramat	102
100 Guzerat Rly.	93|8
100 Hoshiarpur	99
100 Khulna Baghirhaut Rly.	65
90 Mandhra Bhon	78/8
100 Sara Sirajgunj	99
100 Sialkote	105
100 Sindh Lt. Rly	140

SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 26.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 76-0-0

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94-2.

4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 93/8.

4 per cent Loan due 1900/70 Rs. 88.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs 100.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/4.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102-6.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106/8.

5-1\|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105-5.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1937 Rs. 103-7.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 105.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 106/4.

6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1955 Rs. 111-8.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85-4

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84/4.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84-8.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110-12.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs 102.

Forward Rates: 2nd Feb. Sett. 3.1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs 76-1-0 1945155, Rs. 106-8-6.

100 Upper Sindh	90
500 Tapti Valley	717/8

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Ahmedabad Electric	104
1000 Andhra Valley	785
100 Alcock	381/4
125 B. Burma	877/8
50 B. Burma No. I.	317/8
10 Br. India Insurance	9
8sh. Bt. Burma Pet	4/12
50 B. Tramway	156/4
50 B. Tramway Pref.	70
200 Bombay Steam	277/8
50 Bombay Telephone	53
10 Bundi Cement	23/2
250 India Cement	306/4
10 Central India Mining	23-12
£ 1 Eastern Chemical ordy.	1|-
sh. 2 Do Defd.	1
100 Katni Ordinary	253/12
40 Katni Deferred	825
50 Oriental Life Ass.	2000
25 New India Insur.	19/12
10 Punjab P. Cement	15/2
10 Pref.	15
10 Shivrajpur	45/8
75 Tata Iron Ordinary	80-12
30 Tata Iron Defd.	282/8
150 Tata Iron 1st Pre.	137/8
100 Tata Iron 2nd Pre.	92
1000 Tata Hydro	1111/4
100 Tata Oil	41|8
1000 Tata Power Ord.	585
100 Tata Power Pref.	905
215 Scindia Steam	19/1

EX-NAVAL OFFICER ON SUBMARINE INTENTIONS

APPLICATION FOR RETURN OF PAPERS REJECTED

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Submarine details and inventions said to be of such a revolutionary character that if published they would prejudice several years' advantage gained by Britain were the subject of an application made at Bow-street Police Court, to-day, by ex-Lieutenant Commander Colin Mayers for the return of certain papers taken from him in connection with a case in which he was recently involved.

The Magistrate in dismissing the application, which was heard in camera, said that he most reluctantly consented to hearing the case in camera, but contradicted that evidence had been given that its subject matter could not be dealt with publicly consistently with the safety of the nation as is was concerned with a national secret vital to our naval security.—Reuter.

PALANO-AFGHAN TREATY

CONFIRMED BY CABINET

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Warsaw.—The Cabinet has confirmed the treaty of friendship between Poland and Afghanistan.—Reuter.

PANDIT MOTILAL LEAVES FOR PORT SAID

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Cairo.—Pandit Motilal Nehru has left for Port Said.—Reuter.

GOOD SERVICE RENDERED BY "MOTER INDIA"

THORNY QUESTION OF SELF-DETERMINATION

LONDON, Jan. 25.

At a meeting presided over by Sir H. Lees under the auspices of the Overseas League, Mr. Thomas Delby who for several years was connected with Indian journalism and who is at present on the staff of the "Saturday Review" said Miss Mayo's book "Mother India" had rendered good service in forcing the attention to social evils which a more balanced book would not do. The speaker felt that the question of self-Government for India was beset with insuperable difficulties on account of the minority communities numbering sixty million souls and the Indian States which were in various stages of advancement. He pointed out that the Viceroy at present acted as his own Foreign Minister and as King's Representative, but under self-Government the Indian rulers would be expected to deal with a power they did not recognise for all their treaties were with the British Government. He asserted that the majority of the population did not desire democracy or a better form of Government but they must be lenient in judging Indians whose difficulties were very great. The speaker hoped that Sir John Simon would produce schemo which others had failed to do.

INDIAN LITERATURE EULOGISED.

Miss Wrench, sister of the founder of the Overseas League, eulogised Indian literature which she said had enriched her mind. She declared that social evils existed everywhere. Even in Britain there were places where women slaves wer unable to lift their heads for shame.—Reuter.

BOMBAY'S GENERAL TAXATION.

STANDING COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION ACCEPTED.

CORPORATION REJECTS AMENDMENTS FOR CHANGES

The Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday threw away the amendments to increase and reduce the general taxation and adopted the recommendation of the Standing Committee to levy 11 per cent. tax as before.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta moved that the General Tax leviable on buildings and lands under Section 140 (c) of the Municipal Act be increased by one per cent. and that the estimate of income from general tax be increased accordingly.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya seconded the amendment.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram moved another amendment to reduce the tax by half percent.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai seconded the amendment and said so far as the friends of the rate payers were in the Municipal Corporation, they would turn down any proposal for fresh taxation. If there was a surplus cash balance, it should be utilised for the reduction of taxation.

Mr. Shivdas Champsy Thakkar moved still another amendment to reduce the General Tax by one per cent. and to fix it at ten per cent. instead of eleven per cent.

Mr. Vithaldas Govindji seconded the amendment.

Dr. R. M. Mistry pointed out that the extension of the primary education in the City would cost them Rs. four lacs more this year than the last year and if they reduced the taxation they would not be able to make any headway in the primary education.

The amendments were then put to the vote and were lost. The original proposition to retain the general taxation at 11 per cent. was carrier.

The Corporation then adjourned till 3 p.m. to-day.

ENHANCEMENT OF LAND RATES

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE TO BE STARTED AT COCANADA?

VIGOROUS BOYCOTT PROPAGANDA.

COCANADA, Jan. 26.

The office-bearers of the East Godavari District Congress Committee have been carrying on the propaganda vigorously for the boycott of the Simon Commission and the observance of hartal. Meetings are being held in all important centres of the district.

Mr. P. Satyanarayan, Secretary of the District Congress Committee, addressed a largely attended meeting yesterday at Samalkot and appealed for the boycott of the Simon Commission and of the British goods.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE OVER LAND RATES

He also stated that the scheme prepared by Mr. Holdsworth was entirely inaccurate and in the event of Government's decision to enhance land rates, the Congress authorities would have to think of resorting to the extreme form of civil disobedience, namely, non-payment of taxes according to the resolution passed at the last District Conference held under the presidentship of Mr. B. G. Horniman of Bombay.—Free Press.

AMENDED PRAYER-BOOK

LOYAL CHURCHMEN URGE REJECTION

LONDON, Jan. 25.

The League of Loyal Churchmen at a meeting at London adopted a resolution declaring that the amended prayerbook was essentially the same as that which the House of Commons rejected, and that "in view of the fact that the publication of the report of the Malines Conversations was withheld at the express wish of the Archbishop of Canterbury at a critical moment when it might have influenced public opinion, there is reason to regard with grave suspicion the actions of the Bishops. The amended deposited book, by adroitly changing the doctrine of our National Church, will prepare the way for reunion with Rome. We earnestly trust that Parliament will reject the amended book and pass the drastic and much needed measure compelling Archbishops and Bishops immediately to discharge their duties or resign.—Reuter's Special.

EMPLOYERS' REPRESENTATIVE AT GENEVA LABOUR CONFERENCE

MR. NAROTTAM MORARJI TO GO IN PLACE OF SIR N. WADIA

BOMBAY, Jan. 26.

It is understood that the Bombay Millowners' Association who had elected Sir Ness Wadia as the Employers' representative to the next session of the International Labour Conference to be held in Geneva in April next, have now recommended the name of Mr. Narottam Morarjee, Chairman of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, as their representative in view of the indisposition of Sir Ness Wadia.—Free Press.

TENNIS

HARD COURT CHAMPIONSHIPS

TAKU & KAWAMURA WIN STERLING TUSSLE.

There was a large crowd to witness the matches in the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tournament yesterday and the titbit of the evening, the match between Taku and Kawamura and N. B. Bhagvat and Chopra, fully justified expectations and produced a sterling struggle. True it was decided in two straight sets but the score in no way is a true index of the nature of the match. From the beginning the Japanese pair assumed a vigorous attack and by dint of forceful play at the net carried the game to their opponents. Bhagwat put up a grim fight and time and again beat his opponents with wonderfully placed shots down the side lines. But Chopra could not strike his real form and often returned some veritable gifts to the Japs who summarily punished them in characteristic style.

Daruwalla and Dastur won comfortably against Flanagan and Baker while most of the other matches were of a like nature. Hughes-Hallett gave A. C. Pereira a better fight than was expected, and that promising young player A. C. Santoke, who has come on so well of late, fully extended C. Gonsalves and actually took a set from him. R. A. Wagle had an easy passage into the next round.

THE RESULTS

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.

Y Taku and Kawamura beat N B Bhagvat and Chopra, 6—4, 6—4.

Daruwalla and Dastur beat Flanagan and T Baker, 6—2, 6—2.

Anandji Kanji and T Vyas W O Trivedi and Sastri.

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES.

A C Pereira beat H P Hughes-Hallet, 6—2, 6—3.

Lt. Commander Maundrell beat I S Makhijani, 5—7, 6—3, 6—2.

C Gonsalves beat A C Santoke, 4—6, 6—1, 6—3.

Capt. W A Turner beat Haridas Gopaldas, 6—0, 6—1.

D M Khatao beat C N Bhosar, 6—3, 6—2.

E Duthie beat S J Rahimtulla, 6—3, 6—2.

A R Wood beat P J Tidke, 6—2, 6—4.

K Y Bhandarkar beat C V Mutalik, 3—6, 6—2, 6—3.

R A Wagle beat H R Shellenberger, 6—1, 6—2.

TO-DAYS FIXTURES.

Hindu Gymkhana Court No. 1, at 4 p.m.

E Duthie vs. Lt. Commander Maundrell. Followed by N B Bhagvat vs. Y Taku.

Hindu Gymkhana Court No. 2, at 4 p.m

Kamruddin and A M D Pitt vs. N R Soman and Partner. Followed by Capt. W A Turner vs. Dr. B S Challam.

Hindu Gymkhana Court No. 3, at 4 p.m

S J Rahimtulla and C S Tyabji vs. M V Pandya and W Chandrasen.

Islam Gymkhana Court, at 4 p.m.

A C Peireira vs. P K S Chari.

On the 1st available Hindu Gymkhana Courts, at 5 p.m.

R A Wagle and N R Suvarna vs. R J Gazdar and A C Santoke.

T Fugita and L Bunyan vs. N R Shellenberger and W B Schleiter.

BENGAL LUXMI MILLS CASE

BOMBAY MERCHANT IN WITNESS BOX

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

In the Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills Fraud Case before Justice Page, Jibandas Purshotam Datia of Mulji Jatha and Company of Bombay examined said that they used to supply cotton to the Luxmi Mills and during the course of their dealings the Luxmi Mills never paid them any advance for the purchase of cotton. The witness denied having written any letter to the Luxmi Mills on 31st January 1927 confirming an advance of Rs. 2,64,000 by the mills to his company for the purchase of cotton.

Cross-examined the witness said that from 1922 the mill industry went through a bad time, and after 1925 there was a drop in prices and many mills were hard hit.

The hearing is proceeding.—A. P.

STERLING TENDERS

On Wednesday, the 25th January, 1928, tenders to the amount of £220,000 at 1s. 6 3/32d were received and accepted. Lower tenders were rejected. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 1st February, 1928, on the same conditions as previously announced.

"SERVICE OF MAN—SERVICE OF GOD."

Mr. G. N. Sahasrabudhe, of the Social Service League delivered a magic lantern lecture on "Service of man is Service of God" under the auspices of the Drivadnya Association at Harishchandralaya, Khetwadi on the 21st instant.

PT. INDRA'S APPEAL

ALLEGED HUMILIATING TREATMENT IN JAIL

HEARING POSTPONED TO 11TH FEB.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 26.

Hearing was resumed this morning before Mr. D. Johnstone, Sessions Judge, of the appeal of Pandit Indra and Satyakam, Editors of "Arjun." Pandit Indra had been convicted to three and half years' rigorous imprisonment on three different counts and the other accused to one and a half years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine under Section 153 (A), I.P.C. During the course of the pronouncement of the conviction order, it is alleged by the defence, that the trying Magistrate Mr. H. D. Bhenot pronounced it as concurrent but subsequently changed it to consecutive. The Court directed that the statement of Mr. Bhenot might be sent for on that point. Since then the statement of Mr. Bhenot had been received. It is understood Mr. Bhenot said that he pronounced only the term of imprisonment without looking into his judgment and did not use the word concurrent for consecutive. Later when a reporter of the "Hindustan Times" asked him whether the sentence was to be concurrent he said "yes" by mistake. With this mistaken idea revolving in his mind when he wrote the warrants he put down the word concurrently. The judgment, as it appeared on the original file, had been written beforehand and no alterations were made in it after it had been pronounced.

MR. JAYAKAR DEFENDS ACCUSED

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, M.L.A., arguing the case for Pandit Indra said that the main idea underlying the application was to get the sentence reduced if not to get the accused acquitted. Counsel submitted that if on the 11th February the date fixed for arguing the whole case the Court was satisfied that there was a fair case for reducing the sentence he would not press for an enquiry into the conduct of the trying Magistrate whom they had no intention to humiliate. The present case had been torn from its context, and if he was to pursue it as a solitary point it might assume a magnified shape.

The Court:—"But you are putting the cart before the horse. If the allegations by the defence could be proved there would be no judgment of the lower Court against the accused and hence no appeal."

Mr. Jayakar:—"Sir, my submission is that the course I have suggested would save the time of the Court as also the Counsel. After hearing the full case argued you may give the accused the benefit of reducing their sentence and do away with the necessity of pursuing the present application for enquiry into the conduct of Mr. Bhenot."

Mr. Suraj Narain, the Public Prosecutor, had no objection to the course suggested by Jayakar, and the Court, therefore, adjourned this side issue to be argued with the case as a whole on the 11th February.

ALLEGED HUMILIATING TREATMENT

Mr. Jayakar also drew the attention of the Court to the fact that both the accused had been removed to Ferozepur jail and were in fetters when being transferred. He submitted that as ordered by the Court the sentence against the accused was held in abeyance, and till the Court convicted them, they might be spared unnecessary humiliation and be treated as becoming their position. Mr. Suraj Narain pointed out that the treatment in jail was a matter over which the Court had no jurisdiction. It was regulated by the local Government who should be moved in the matter. During transfer fetters were generally put on the accused at the discretion of the jailor. Mr. Jayakar held that till the accused were convicted, the Court could recommend for lenient treatment of the accused by jail authorities. The Court agreed to recommend a better treatment of the accused to the local Government.—A. P.

ADVANCE CIVIL AVIATION

LIGHT AEROPLANE CLUB FORMED IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Jan. 25.

Another step in the progress of Civil Aviation in India was taken last night when at an informal meeting of those interested in aviation held at the Taj Mahal Hotel, it was resolved to form a Light Aeropane Club called the Bombay Light Aeroplane Club and a provisional committee consisting of the Hon. Mr. J. L. Rieu, Revenue Member, Government of Bombay, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtula, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Sir Victor Sassoon, Sir Phiroze Sethna, Shantidas Askaran, Mr. Fenn, Mr. Sayer, and Mr. Eastley with Mr. E. A. Alton as Secretary of the Club and Major Impey as ex-officio member was appointed to draw up rules and regulations and work out details.

The Hon. Mr. Rieu, who was in the chair, opening the proceedings traced the origin and growth of civil aviation in India.

Sir B. N. Mitra inaugurated a scheme last Autumn for training young Indians in England by means of scholarships for the purpose of becoming fully qualified aviation specialists.

Sir Victor Sassoon speaking next expressed the hope that Bombay would beat all other cities in India in civil aviation. He maintained that aviation was as important to the progress of India as Road development. If Indians wanted to take their place in commercial aviation, they should lose no time in getting as many of their youths as possible trained in this industry.

Major Impey who followed, said that the climate and general conditions of India were more favourable for aviation than in any other country in the world. He was confident that the day was not far distant when aviation would be the ordinary means of communication from one part of India to another, especially for distances of over a hundred miles.

The Chairman in his concluding speech announced that another meeting would be held to consider the report of the Provisional Committee.—A. P.

ROAD DEVELOPMENT

PLEA FOR A CENTRAL BOARD

MORE EVIDENCE BEFORE JAYAKAR COMMITTEE

NEW DELHI, Jan. 25.

Before lunch, the Road Development Committee to-day recorded the evidence of representatives of two Provincial Governments. Mr. Holman Hunt, Chief Engineer, Building and Roads, Burma Government, declared that there was a desire in Burma for linking the province with the rest of India by railway, but he was not sure whether such a desire existed in the case of roads. If a central road board was created, it would be desirable that it should effect co-ordination between Burma and India, in order to link the two by road.

Mr. H. W. Emerson, Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, and Mr. A. R. Astbury, Chief Engineer and Secretary, P.W.D., Punjab, jointly appeared for the Punjab Government. Mr. Astbury considered that even without a Road Board, it would be possible to arrange for inter-provincial exchange of information. Mr. Astbury replied to Mr. Lajpatrai that the Punjab Government was spending sufficient money on the road development.

Question:—Don't you think that the road policy of the Punjab Government has been influenced by military considerations?

Mr. Astbury: No.

Mr. Astbury replied in the negative but agreed that some roads in the Punjab ought to be classified as military roads.

Question:—Do you receive funds from the army for the maintenance of some of your roads

Lala Lajpatrai asked of Mr. Emerson the opinion of his Government on the question of the creation of a Ministry of Transport, which could take over railways, waterways, roads, etc., under its control.

Mr. Emerson replied that this matter had not been considered.

Lala Lajpatrai added that a Minister of the Punjab Government favoured the idea.

(Add to Mr. Emerson's evidence). Mr. Emerson, Chief Secretary, the Punjab, said that his Government was strongly opposed to any interference by the proposed Central Road Board with their own policy of road development.

After lunch, Mr. Saikia, M.L.C. Assam) said that road development would eventually help various industries by quick transport of raw material.

Mr. J. A. Baker, Secretary to the Central Provinces Government, Public Works Department, said that the roads in his province on the whole were better than in many others. He recommended the creation of a central body for the purpose of collecting new taxation and handing it back to the provinces.

The Agent of the G. I. P. Rly. in his memorandum, stated that it was the duty of the Railway to provide the main transport to the country and for motors to act as feeders to the railways; otherwise the result would be that the motor would carry the lighter and more valuable traffic which was most paying leaving to the railway the transport of such articles as ores, grain, timber, etc. The result would be that the rates for these articles would require to be raised and the cost of transport would go up generally.

After lunch the Jayakar Committee examined representatives of the Bombay Government Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatalla Minister of Local Self-Government, Mr. D. R. H. Browne, Joint Secretary to the Government in the Public Works Department and Mr. A. R. Dalal, Financial Adviser to the Government, Development Department and the Public Works Department. Sir Ghulam Hussain stated that the Bombay Government accepted the desirability of creating a Central Road Board whose functions might, "inter alia," be of serving as a clearing house for technical information gathered from the provinces and outside India. In Sind the roads were insufficient and his Government at present could not afford the monies for further road extension.

Replying to a question Sir Ghulam stated it was only fair for the military authorities to bear a portion of the maintenance cost of certain roads considering the amount of wear and tear that the army caused on the roads on account of their heavy lorries and manoeuvres.

Mr. Browne gave an instance of a brigade which was constructed by his Government only for the convenience of the military authorities at a cost of Rs. 15,50,000 where as for ordinary purposed a causeway costing Rs. 4,00,000 would have sufficient.

Sir Arthur Froom pointed out that such complaints had been received from some other provinces but if the army gave a due share of the wear and tear of roads their budget must increase and would still cause greater criticism than it met now in the central legislature.

Sir Ghulam favoured the coordination of road improvement and development between is province and the Indian States.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

P. & O. mail boat "Razmak" with mails of 12th instant due to arrive at 6 a.m.

Miss Alice Schalek's lecture on "Beautiful Austria" at the rooms of the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, 6 p.m.

Principal Bal Krishna's lecture on "Opportunities of Research in India's Economic History", at the School of Economics and Sociology, University South Wing 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, Jan. 28.

The s.s. "Ranchi" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Bombay University Senate meets at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir University Hall, 4 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCE.

DEATH.

Iyer Subramani, the only son of Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer of the Jupiter Insurance Co. aged, 10 years, 1 month and 4 days passed away at 8-45 p.m. on Thursday. The boy was suffering from enteric fever.

BRAHMAN SABHA.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar will unveil the Oil-paint Photo of the late Mr. Justice Ranade, at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Friday), at the Hari Keshav Hall in Shanker Wadi when all members are cordially invited to attend.

PARSI CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

An urgent meeting of the members of the Council of the Association will be held in the Rooms of the Association, to-day (Friday), at 6 p.m.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at seven per cent.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Borneo Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Sunday, the 29th instant.

MUNICIPAL MARKET STALL-HOLDERS' ASSOCIATION.

An extraordinary general meeting will be held to-day (Friday), in the evening at 7 p.m. in Madina Building Compound, Phaltan Road, in connection with the boycott of the Simon Commission.

AN APPEAL TO WORKERS

DEMONSTRATE ON FEB. 3.

Messrs. Spratt and Nimbkar, Hon Secretaries of the Workers' Hartal Committee, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have issued the following appeal:—

"The Simon Commission has been sent out by the British Government, to see, we are told, if India is fit for "Reforms." Really, it is being sent to see how to keep over Indians the chains which now bind us down.

"The Simon Commission has come to see that Imperialism keeps its influence over India. Everybody knows this. The Congress has said it will have nothing to do with the Commission. Many rich men and big lawyers say so. Workers, you are more oppressed than they are. You must show that you do not want it either. The Municipal Workers' Union and the Dock Workers' Union will strike on the 3rd February. Let them not remain alone. All must attend the procession. Start from Poibavdi, Parel, at 7 a.m. on the 3rd February and march to Foras Road. Bring banners and flags.

LATEST NEWS

NEW DELHI, Jan. 26.

The provision of Rs. 8,73,000 as non-recurring expenditure on the Statutory Commission came up before the Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly this evening when Mian Shahnawaz was also present besides those members who have been attending since Monday.

It is understood Mr. Harsarvothama Rao, Sardar Gulab Singh and Rai Sahib Harbilas Sarda expressed their inability to consider the proposal which had political implications and urged that their attitude on it should be indicated in the report if there was to be any mention in the official record. It was argued on the other hand that the Commission was coming in any case and as members of the Standing Finance Committee they were concerned only with the financial point of view. But one or two among the dissentiments are said to have explained that on this question they were committed not to support the Commission and so any support to the proposition on financial grounds might be construed as their acceptance of the Parliamentary Commission.

No vote was therefore taken on the proposal, which, it is understood, will be placed before the Assembly in due course.

The Standing Finance Committee meets next on January 31.—A. P.

KING AMANULLAH

WELCOMED ON BEHALF OF CITY OF PARIS

CORDIAL FRANCO-AFGHAN RELATIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Paris.—After a talk for a quarter of an hour with President Doumergue at the Elysee, King Amanullah, accompanied by the Queen and President Doumergue, proceeded to Hotel de Ville where he was officially cordially welcomed on behalf of the city of Paris. The Afghan Flag was hoisted over the building. The buglers of the Garde Republicaine, who were massed outside, sounded as Their Majesties entered it. An imposing progress was made through a beautiful suite of halls where the guests of the Municipality including the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber, members of Government, Senators and Deputies, applauded Their Majesties, while the military band played the Afghan anthem. Speeches of welcome were delivered by the President of the Municipal Council and the Prefect of Seine paying a tribute to the important role King Amanullah was accomplishing in directing the development of Afghanistan on modern lines.

KING'S SPEECH.

The King replied, stating that the evidences of friendship which Paris had already shown had gone straight to the heart of Queen and himself, and would be an imperishable souvenir when they returned to their far-off country.

King Amanullah, in the course of his speech at Hotel de Ville, said: "Franco-Afghan relations which are so young and yet already so cordial and extensive, are for me, apart from their personally agreeable aspect, a pledge for the future of my people." He added that international relations based on intellectual sympathy were most durable. A great evolution had already occurred in Afghanistan, and the Afghan people were doing their utmost to bring themselves into harmony with the exigencies of modern life. It was the need to accomplish this task that had impelled them towards the French people. The Afghan Government and people had already given proofs of their friendship for France, and they only asked that all exchanges, intellectual and economic, should be continued and developed in their mutual interest.

Their Majesties signed a parchment commemorating their visit. The President of the Municipal Council presented King Amanullah with a gold medal and the City of Paris with a big game gun enclosed in a case bearing the King's arms. A dainty clock was offered to the Queen. After President Doumergue had proposed the toast of Their Majesties the Royal cortege departed with the same ceremonial as when they arrived.

ENTERTAINED AT BANQUET.

President Doumergue, in the evening, entertained the King and Queen of Afghanistan at a banquet when the Presidents of Chamber and the Senate, members of the Cabinet, Marshals of France, prominent diplomats and numerous French and Afghan personalities were present.—Reuter.

PROGRAMME OF TOUR IN ENGLAND FIXED

TO REACH LONDON ON MARCH 14TH

LONDON, Jan. 25.

The Afghan Minister in London, who has been indisposed since his return from Italy, is now better and is in communication with the Foreign Office regarding details of the approaching Royal visit. It is expected that the programme will be completed next week, but some details may have to be referred to King Amanullah at Paris.

The date of the arrival at London of Their Majesties the King and Queen of Afghanistan is now definitely fixed as the afternoon of 14th March, and King Amanullah has been able to prolong his stay in England so as to accept the invitation to visit the fleet early in April.

Their Majesties King and Queen of Afghanistan leave England on April 5th. Probably, in addition to other visits, King Amanullah may go to Oxford on the conclusion of the State visit.—Reuter.

BENGAL CLUB, BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the Bengal Club, Bombay, "Saraswati Puja" will be celebrated to-day (Friday), at the Northern Section premises (Noble House) Parel. All Bengalees are cordially invited to attend.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu left Calcutta on Thursday by the Nagpur Mail for Bombay.

Major General J. R. E. Charles arrived at Government House Bombay on Wednesday the 25th instant.

Colonel B. T. Langhorne, Mrs. Metcalfe, Miss Metcalfe, and Nawab and Begum Hyder Nawaz Jung A. Hyderi lunched at Government House Bombay on Thursday the 26th instant.

STRIKE FIZZLES OUT

LEADERS BUSY WITH BOYCOTT PROPAGANDA

RELIEF TO MOST NEEDY WORKERS

For better or for worse, the situation of the Mill strike in Bombay is now slowly changing every day. Signs are not lacking to show that the strike has already started slowly fizzling out. The Apollo Mill which was working with 550 men on Wednesday had another hundred men added to its strength on Thursday. The Manchester Mill had also an addition of nearly 100 workers.

The strikers have now very little confidence left either in themselves or their leaders and there is a growing tendency among them to resume work. Some of the labour workers are nowadays busy with the boycott agitation and consequently the question of the strike seems to have been neglected. What little money the strikers got for their last month's wages is exhausted and now they are faced with a problem of life and death.

STRIKE COMMITTEE TO THE RESCUE

In the meanwhile the Strike Committee appointed by the Textile Labour Union are doing their level best to assist the strikers in all possible ways. In the meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Textile Labour Union which was held on the 25th instant with Mr. N. M. Joshi in the chair, it was decided that from the 5th of February, relief in the form of rice and dal should be distributed among the most needy workers on strike, provided they are or will become members of the Bombay Textile Labour Union. Each needy worker should be given half shair of rise and one-eight shair of dal.

HAWKER FATALLY STABBED

QUARREL OVER RIGHT TO SELL SWEETMEATS

A scuffle over the right to sit to sell sweetmeats near the Tutorial High School resulted in the death of a hawker on Monday last and it was the subject of an enquiry by the Coroner on Thursday.

It appeared from evidence that Pratap Sing Baldeo Sing had placed his tray of sweetmeats when Kashiprasad Raghba Sing, another sweetmeat hawker, challenged his right to sit there and told him to go away. Pratap Sihg having refused to budge, a quarrel ensued, when, it is alleged, Kashiprasad Raghba Sing whipped out a knife and stabbed Pratap Sing in the chest. The wound penetrated the lung and the spleen, but the victim held the assailant in his grip till help was forthcoming. When Pratap Sing was bleeding Ramdayal Baldeo, another Bhaiya, held him by the waist and wiped the blood by his coat.

Pratap Sing was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries. The police arrested both the suspects and placed them before the Coroner. The jury returned a verdict of death by incised wounds inflicted by Kashiprasad with murderous intent.

A MUSLIM SOCIETY WEDDING

The "Camar Manzil" at Ketliwadi Main when Mrs. Shuffi C. Tyebji gave an evening Party in honour of the wedding of her daughter Sultana with Mr. Amin M. B. Tyebji which took place the previous day. A large number of distinguished guests were present among whom were also:—Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Mr. A. M. Kajiji, Mr. Ashadulla, Mr. B. N. Saklatwalla, Mr. S. D. Saklatwalla, Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Sir M. Vishwesharaya, Hon. Mr. Justice Patker, Nawab Masud Nawaz Jang, Mr. and Mrs. Turner, Lady Cowasji Jehangir (Junior), Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Cowasji Dinshah Adenwalla, Mr. Husenbhoy A. Lalji, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Dellusty, Captain Flandera, Mr. and Mrs. Valentini, Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, Mr. A. R. Dimtimker, Mr. and Mrs. Faizi Rahaman, Dr. F. Rasebid, Dr. and Mrs. D. Monte, Mr. B. S. Turkhad, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhlay, Hon. Mr. Justice M. A. Khan, Dr. F. R. Parakh, Khan Bahadur N. H. Choksy, and others. The "Manzil" was turned into a fairly land by variegated electic lights and festoons. The guests after the reception were conducted to shamiana where sumptuous refreshment was provided. The bridegroom is prosecuting study in Zurich and will be proceeding back to his university shortly along with his bride who will take a course in languages in the same university.

GIVE UP THE CRY

MAHATMA ON ADVOCACY OF TRUE SWADESHI

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 26.

Writing in to-day's "Young India", commenting on the boycott of British goods, Mr. Gandhi says:—"It is a fashion in some quarters nowadays to blame me for the failure of any and every resolution that the Congress passes. I am told that a particular resolution does not succeed because I oppose it or do not work it. There can be nothing more humiliating for a nation than to be in such an impotent state. Surely the boycott of British goods was conceived and vehemently advocated before I returned from South Africa. The real and more powerful reason for the failure of the resolution for the boycott of British goods lies in the obvious fact that no Committee has yet been able to arrive at a satisfactory plan of working it out. It has been suggested that we can succeed if China succeeds. Yes, we can, if we have the will, courage and the opportunity to regulate the boycott by armed force, by creating an army of open revolutionaries, by forcing for that specific purpose a strike of dock labourers and others connected with the handling of British goods. It seems to me that even if we have the will we have neither the means nor yet the capacity for managing such an open armed revolution, and neither those who have advocated the boycott of British goods nor the Special Committee appointed by the Civil Disobedience Inquiry Committee have ever contemplated armed force. I hold, therefore, that it will be more consistent with the national dignity, prestige and welfare to give up the cry, proved to be useless, and almost impossible, of the boycott of British goods. The permanent necessity of advocating true Swadeshi in all things capable of being produced at home is untouched by the argument against a punitive boycott.—A. P.

MISS SCHALEK'S LECTURE.

A meeting will be held in the rooms of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, to-day (Friday), at 6-0 p.m., when a Lantern Lecture on "Beautiful Austria", will be given by Miss Aliee Schalek (of Vienna) Authoress and Traveller. The lecture is open to the public.

HIGH COURT

RS. 25,000 CLAIMED AS DAMAGES

ALLEGED LIBEL IN PAMPHLET

Arising out of an alleged defamatory pamphlet, a notice of motion was made by Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, Bar-at-Law, before Justice Sir Louis Crump at the High Court on behalf of Tyebbhai Moosaji Koicha for an injunction against Husseinbhai Mahomedbhai and Mahomedally Yusufally. All the parties belong to the Borah community.

Th motion is in connection with a suit filed by the plaintiff to recover Rs. 25,000 as damages for alleged defamation by the two defendants.

The plaintiff stated that the first defendant had been bitterly carrying on activities to lower him and his family in the estimation the community. He had caused the said pamphlet entitled "Shearif Badmas or Koicha's Karastan" to be published by the second defendant, which was also circulated free in their community in Bombay, Cutch, Ceylon and Africa. In respect of this the plaintiff had filed complaints against both defandants in the police Court.

"A DESPICABLE LOAFER."

The plaintiff further alleged that the defendants had described him in the pamphlet as a "mean and despicable loafer."

The second defendant admitted writing the pamphlet. He pleaded that he wrote it in the interest of his community, so that it might prove a deterrent in the case of other persons of evil genius, and might also be a warning to innocent and helpless young girls who fall victims to the machinations of the evil-minded.

The second defendant further stated that he had written the pamphlet on his own accord, and not at the instance of the first defendant.

Mr. N. N. Engineer, Counsel for second defendant submitted that the allegations were true and fair and bona-fide comments. There was no case for granting interim injunction.

Mr. Lalji, for first defendant denied that his client had instigated the second defendant to publish the pamphlet.

Mr. Talyarkhan for the plaintiff said the defendants had circulated the pamphlet out of spite and malice. The first defandant had been hiding in Karachi. The pamphlet on the face of it was a scurrilous libel, and the plaintiff should protected against further circulation of the libel.

His Lordship granted an interim injunction, pending disposal of the suit, restraining the defendants from selling, circulating or distributing the pamphlet.

NOT A STIGMA OF INFERIORITY

COMPOSITION OF SIMON COMMISSION

SIR MICHAEL SERMONISES

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer, in an article in the "Fortnightly Review" on the Statutory Commission, says that it is perhaps not too late to hope that the assurances given to hostile Indian politicians by Mr. Baldwin, Lord Birkenhead, Lord Reading and—last but not least—by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald will satisfy them that the composition of the Commission is not intended to convey a stigma of inferiority but to facilitate an impartial inquiry and, if possible, a unanimous finding. A futile persistence in boycott would lay the Indian politicians open to the charge of subordinating public duty to private pique or that their ignoring of tribunal springs from a consciousness of the weakness of their cause. It would also strengthen the position of Muslims and other minorities fearful of the domination by caste Hindus. Fortunately, neither Lord Birkenhead nor Lord Irwin is of the type to bow down before threats or clamour. The Commission will keep the even tenor of its way, boycott or no boycott, and having two years to pursue its enquiries it will be able to avoid the mistakes of 1919 and to survey not merely the field of politics but a much wider field of administration on which depends, to the degree which people here cannot grasp, the "welfare and advancement of Indian peoples."—Reuter.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

JUTES KEEP FIRM

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

In the share market.—Jute shares kept firm. Rates were unaltered and futher tendency was uncertain. Cotton and Coal were neglected.

In Industrials Bengal Iron and India Iron Steel were easy. Ganyes rope ruled at higher rates. Teas showed no expansion in business. Prices were steady. Government securities were quiet. To-morrow the market will be closed on account of Saraswati Pooja.

Government Securities.—

3 per cent Government Paper 65-4. 5.1/2 per cent (1928) 105/8.

Banks:—Imperial 1415.

Jute:—Auckland 404/8; 402/; Alliance 688/; Bally 337/; Bamagai 298/; Champdany 197/; Clive 5-1/2; 51/14; 51/8. Craig 6/14; 7/; Delta 660/; Dalhousie 605/8; Fort William 486/; Empire 68/8. C. I. Gondolpara 1458/8! I. L. Howrah 66/8; 66/10; 66/7; Hukumchand 24/14; 25; Kankinarrah 690/; Lothian 585/; Nathati 7-10/; 7-15/; National 36/; New Central 704; D. Northbrook 75/8; 76/; Nuddea 64/8. 65/; Orient 818; Presidency 13/6; Risharee 90/. Waverly 9; 9/4. Soorah 35/4.

Coals:—Burrakur 13/8.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Iron 19/1; Benfal Timber 277/8; Ganges Rope 540/; 452/8; India Iron Steel 20/.

Raw Jute:—63/8; Hessian 16/10.

VIVEKANANDA ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

A public meeting will be held in connection with the Birthday celebrations of Swami Vivekananda on Sunday, the 29th instant, at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, at 5 p.m. Mr. K. Natarajan will preside. Mr. M. K. Acharya, M. L. A. and Prof. Horrwitz of the New York University, a disciple of the Swami will speak. All are cordially invited to attend.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	Jan. 26.
Previous Closing Rate	17.97
To-day's Opening Rate	18.17
Difference	plus .20
To-day's Closing Rate	18.26
Difference	plus .29

LIVERPOOL.

	Jan. 26.
Previous Closing Rate	9.60
To-day's Opening Rate	9.56
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	9.63
Difference	plus .03

Broach Expectation 362 0 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London, Jan. 26.
Silver Ready	26 1 0
Lower	0 2 0
Silver Forward	25 15 0
Lower	0 2 0

Tone of Market:—India and China sold.

ARE SUTTAWALAS RESPECTABLE?

INTERESTING CASE BEFORE MR. KANGNEKAR.

BAIL APPLICATION REJECTED.

Naranji Premji, a leading "sattawala" and five others who were in police custody for the last 10 days on the charge of attempting a murderous assault on one Anantram Radhakishen Dave who is said to be a police informant, were again placed before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Thursday by Inspector Wagle of the Princess Street Police Station. Mr. Wagle applied for a further remand of the accused persons in custody for two weeks more. Mr. Wagle said that though Anantram was improving, he was not yet in a position to give evidence in the Court and the proceedings were delayed.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah instructed by Mr. C. N. Kanuga appeared for the first accused; while Mr. De Sa instructed by Mr. Solomon appeared for Lavji Purushottam who is the third accused. The other accused were also defended by their pleaders.

It will be recalled that Anantram was assaulted by some persons on the night of January 14, while he was proceeding along Kalbadevi Road in a taxi-car all alone. He received very severe injuries and was removed to the G. T. Hospital in a precarious condition. He is showing signs of improvement for the past few days. Two of the accused were, it is alleged, arrested by some of the pedestrians passing along the road while Dave was assaulted. The rest of them were arrested by the police subsequently.

EGYPTIAN JOURNALISTS THREATEN BOYCOTT

The Cairo Correspondent of "Forward" writes:—

The representatives of the Arabic European Press here have protested against the way in which they were treated at the reception of the King of Afghanistan. They had been provided with seats by the authorities from which they were not able to follow the proceedings. Their complaints were answered by the order to withdraw behind the military cordon. As a sign of their protest all journalists then left the Railway Station. In a note to the Government, they pointed out that such treatment of the Press would be followed in the future by a boycott by the reporters and that only consideration for the King of Afghanistan prevented them this time using this means.

Mr. Jinnah, counsel for the first accused, applied for the release of his client on bail and opposed the remand application. Mr. Jinnah contended that so far no evidence was adduced against his client and a mere suspicion should not be taken as a statement of fact about the allegation that his client was one of the assailants. Naranji, he said, was not on the scene of the assault and he was not arrested there. He was arrested subsequently by the police on the statement of the complainant in the case.

"A BLACKMAILER."

There was, it was stated, some enmity between the complainant and Naranji, but that had nothing to do with the present case. The complainant, submitted Mr. Jinnah, was nothing but a blackmailer and there was ample evidence to show that he had tried to blackmail Naranji more than once. Why, therefore, should a respectable man as Mr. Naranji undoubtedly was, be sent up in custody on the bare word of a blackmailer, asked counsel? He submitted that the application of remand should not be granted unless some tangible evidence to the effect that his client had been actually concerned with the assault was before the Court.

The Court: Just as you say that the injured man is a blackmailer, how am I to know that your client is a respectable man? Why should I assume that he is respectable?

Mr. Jinnah: The police themselves have admitted that. They call him a "leading sattawala."

The Court: Is a "sattawala" respectable?

Mr. Jinnah: Surely; why not?

The Court: A gambler in an illegal manner?

Mr. Jinnah: That is only an allegation. Naranji is a leading cotton broker and a very wealthy and influential merchant.

The Court: I do not agree that all rich and influential men are respectable.

The lawyers for the rest of the accused persons also made similar applications for the release of their respective clients on bail. All the applications were rejected and the remand application was granted. The Court believed that there was a "prima facie" case against the accused.

Capetown.—It is understood that a contract for fifty railway coaches at a cost of £170,000 sterling has been given to a Birmingham firm in the face of keen continental competition.—Reuter's Special.

TO SECURE
Health & Strength
USE
"ZANDU'S
Makardhwaj
a Remedy that in
Preventing Intestinal Fermentation
Developing Digestive Powers
and
Promoting Health and Strength
is
Unrivalled in Ayurved
IN
General Debility
Nervous Debility
Never fail to use it
in either of the two forms—
SUVARNA GHATIT
Makardhwaj
(Purna Chandrodaya)
RUPEES TEN PER TOLA
SUVARNA MISHRIT
Makardhwaj Guti
(Purna Chandrodaya, Gold and Chandrodaya Anupan)
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6, Shukhadwalla Building,
RAVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone - - - No. 22560

The Bombay Chronicle.
FRIDAY JANUARY 27, 1928.

THE COMMON GOAL.

With the near prospect of Swaraj in India and the appointment of the Indian States Enquiry Committee, the question of the status of Indian States is coming more and more to the fore-front of Indian politics. The composition of the Committee which deliberately excludes the Princes and their Ministers altogether, the recent tendency on the part of the Government of India towards intervention in the internal affairs of the States and other circumstances have disconcerted the Princes and their subjects alike. During the Viceroy's visit to Jodhpur the Maharaja observed that "the Princes have exhibited some anxiety lately as to what the future has in store for them." Even the Maharaja of Bikaner, who was among the first to suggest a proper enquiry into the status of the States, remarked in his address to the Bikaner Legislative Assembly: "Indeed, in certain aspects it is no exaggeration to add that the very existence of our States in the future may be both directly and indirectly affected thereby." This concern on the part of the Princes is partly due to the composition of the Committee and its narrow terms of reference. The Maharaja put it very mildly when he observed that "the States would have preferred some Princes and Ministers appointed on the Committee." As regards the scope of the enquiry, His Highness regretted that "the future position of the Indian States in a self-governing India in days to come is not covered by the present terms of reference." But His Highness contented himself with the hope that "with an equitable and just appreciation and recognition of the constitutional relations of the States with the British Government, and a fair adjustment of our financial and economic relations with British India, the path, it is to be hoped, will be paved and the task rendered easier of ensuring that the Indian States shall find and take their rightful place in the future policy of India." British India whole-heartedly shares the hope as such. If there are impediments in its realisation, they proceed not from British India nor from the States but mainly from the British Government. This is a fact which British India and the States will do well to grasp fully in order to adjust their relations among themselves and jointly or severally towards the British Government. That Governmental system has sustained itself in India all these years, mainly through the policy of "divide and rule," by pitting community against community, party against party and British India against the States, giving real power to none but exploiting all. It is most necessary, therefore, that British India and the States and the many communities and parties composing the two sections of India should compose or suspend their domestic disputes and concentrate their united efforts on becoming real masters in their own house.

Referring to the relations between the States and British India, the Maharaja of Bikaner remarked: "Extraordinary statements have been made on the platform and in the press of British India alleging a deep-laid conspiracy on the part of the Princes of India and an unholy alliance with the foreign rulers with a view to retard the constitutional advance of British India." His Highness has been at great pains to repudiate this charge and to assure the country that the Princes as a body "have on various occasions not only made it abundantly clear that they have no desire to stand in the way of the political progress of their brethren in British India, but they have also taken various opportunities both in England and in India of publicly expressing their approval and support of such constitutional reforms." No responsible Indian leader or publicist has given utterance or countenance to these allegations which His Highness rightly characterises as unfair, unmerited and ungrateful. Nevertheless, the emphatic repudiation by His Highness is most welcome at the present juncture. Many in India will recall to mind the fact that ten years ago His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner said: "There can be no more mistaken view than that the Indian Princes will look with disfavour or apprehension upon political development in India. On the contrary, they would rejoice to see India politically progressing on constitutional lines under the British flag." As we have said no responsible individual or body has made the allegations referred to above. But we know that persons like Lord Sydenham, Sir Michael O'Dwyer and Miss Mayo are conspiring to play the States against British India and to deceive both. And these persons have their "agents provocateur" in India. British Indians may be anxious about the exact place of the States in the scheme of Indian Swaraj or about the speeding up of Reforms in the States themselves, but we would like the Princes to rest assured that British India will never question their sympathy for her political development. British India cannot possibly believe that Indian Princes, of all men, can or would stand in the way of Swaraj. Nor can one contemplate free India adding to her troubles and jeopardising her solidarity by doing visilence to the ancient legitimate treaty rights of the Princes. One cannot vouch for the Butler Committee. Everyman that has given any serious thought to the future constitution of India has faith in the voluntary acceptance by the larger States of an adjustment of their relations with British India on an equitable basis, each State being guaranteed its internal sovereignty.

What matters most is the nature of internal autonomy. And it is in this connection that we specially welcome the Maharaja of Bikaner's repeated assurance of sympathy for constitutional reforms, both on his own behalf and on behalf of his fellow-Princes. Only recently H. H. the Jam Saheb declared publicly that "if it be the desire of his subjects to progress on the lines of British India, they will not find him behind hand in enthusiastic response of their aspirations." Some States have already led the way by introducing self-governing institutions in their dominions and many have definitely accepted Responsible Government as the right and inevitable goal. The Maharaja of Bikaner has himself made an encouraging beginning in moving towards that goal and in his speech in question declared in memorable words:

> "The sooner the idea that the State, as conceived by Louis XIV belongs exclusively to the Ruler is put right, the better for our entire order, the States and their subjects."

His Highness beautifully summed up all that could be said on this subject when he said that the ruler and the ruled stand or fall together. His Highness specifically mentioned some urgent reforms "well worthy of being the watchwords of internal reforms in the States." They are as follows:

> "For the Ruler of a State to have a fixed and well defined Privy Purse and a clear dividing line between his personal expenditure and that of the State; security of life and property by the employment of as efficient and uncorrupt a Police as possible for the maintenance of Law and Order; independent judiciary; the Reign of Law, including certainty of Law; . . . stability of public services; efficiency and continuity of administration and beneficent rule in the interests of the general well-being and contentment of the subjects."

It is interesting to note these are substantially the same demands as those claimed by the recent States People's Conference at Madras. These have already been introduced in Bikaner and we cannot believe that the Ruler will be content with them. It is true that the pace of Reform will vary with the local conditions in the States. But one thing can be safely said—and that is the verdict of history—that Responsible Government in any State is the only permanent guarantee of the well-being and contentment of the people of the State. And the Constitutional Ruler of such a State will find his position unassailable against all attacks, internal or external. It is this conviction that should inspire the Princes and people of India to work in unison for the early establishment of the Reign of Law and Responsible Government throughout the land.

RALLYING TO THE CAUSE.

The Parsi community mustered strong at the monster meeting specially held by its leaders in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Wednesday to declare in emphatic terms its resentment at the appointment of the All-White Commission and to accord its enthusiastic support to the movement for having nothing to do with it in any form or at any stage. The meeting did well to record its deep appreciation of the splendid and valiant fight that Comrade Saklatvala is putting up in the British Parliament for the cause of Indian freedom helped and encouraged by a sturdy little band of sympathisers from the Left Wing of the British Labour Party. To the pedants who had wondered what need there was of holding a special meeting for the Parsi community to declare its adhesion to the boycott movement, Mr. Nariman gave in his presidential speech a short but sufficient answer. It was necessary, he said, for the Parsi community "to participate, and participate most actively, in any struggle that had as its goal the political emancipation of India." The meeting held on Wednesday brought out most clearly the fact that the younger generation of Parsis, particularly, is not a whit behind the other Indian communities in the fight for Swaraj and that it is fully prepared to follow the lead of leaders like Sir Dinshaw Petit, Sir Pheroze Sethna, Mr. H. P. Mody and Mr. Nariman.

This may be very unpleasant discovery to those "friends of India" in this country and in England who have a habit of singling out the Parsi community as peculiarly susceptible to the argument that India should have faith in British intentions and promises. In his telling speech, Mr. Nariman piled up argument after argument to show how there was no reason for anybody in India to have any such faith. "The Britisher, had a knack," Mr. Nariman remarked, "of placing before India such arguments as might appear plausible and justifiable"; but the Indian people had learnt better now. They were thoroughly disillusioned and they were not in a mood to tolerate insults. How thoroughly disillusioned the Parsi community itself was, could be gauged by the burst of appreciative applause when the speakers at the meeting stigmatised the British as a race of hypocrites. The audience thoroughly enjoyed Captain Dadachanji's quip that "the great West was the greatest of humbugs" and greeted with a chorus of approval Mr. Ginwala's advocacy of a complete hartal "throughout the nooks and corners of India." The Parsi community which has nobly rallied to the cause of India's self-respect, can do a great deal in making the boycott movement a great success. The action of the C. P. Legislature followed by the splendid victory of the Nationalists in the Madras Legislative Council which secured the passage of the boycott resolution by that body, are encouraging signs of the success of the movement. The adhesion to it of the Parsi community will make that success still more easy to achieve.

The British are, however, a dogged and persistent people and the growing consciousness in England that the boycott is sure to succeed causes "friends of India", who are never tired of explaining in the Tory Press how Britain is always concerned to promote the "welfare and advancement" of India, to redouble their efforts to divide and rule in this country. Sir Michael O'Dwyer, for example, charges the Indian politicians in an article in the "Fortnightly Review" "with subordinating public duty to private pique" when they declare for the boycott. He draws as usual a lurid picture of the Muslims and other minority communities being "fearful of the domination of caste Hindus." Sir Michael O'Dwyer and his friends should realise by now that this argument will not wash in India. The splendid support of the overwhelming majority of the Muslims and the Non-Brahmins to the boycott movement should serve to open the eyes of the British Die-Hards.

THE STRUGGLE FOR SWARAJ

PROTECTION OF MINORITIES.

(BY M. K. ACHARYA, M.L.A.)

It is unnecessary here to expatiate on the details of any Constitution framed by an Indian Convention referred to in the preceding article. That it will follow the general lines indicated in the Assembly resolution of September, 1925, that it will take full note of existing conditions and provide for the gradual and automatic transfer of political power from the foreign bureaucracy to the people's representatives, that during the interim period it will make adequate provision for the efficiency of national defence and the protection of vested interests—all this goes without saying. One point, however, may be especially emphasised, namely, the protection of minority interests, that is, the interests of those who in population, such as Mahomedans in several provinces, or Brahmins, Christians, Parsis, and Europeans in all, constitute minority communities, as well as the interests of depressed classes and labourers in general who, whatever their numbers, are economically and educationally and therefore politically backward; and lastly, special interests as of landlords, merchants and traders. The method and manner in which such minorities should be protected, are details to be considered by those who frame the Draft Constitution. The assurance, however, that the problem of safeguarding such interests, will receive careful scrutiny at the hands of any representative body of draft-makers, should go far to remove the reasonable fears of all who are not yet prepared to subordinate communal and special national interests.

RURAL AUTONOMY.

On one other important point which is apt to be forgotten in our larger struggle with the foreign Government, I desire to lay special stress. Our Swaraj scheme should not be an attempt merely to substitute a future Brown for the present White bureaucracy. Therefore, the abolition of the Council of the Secretary of State, the inauguration of responsibility in the Central Government and of autonomy in the provinces, though these are inevitable corollaries of any Swaraj scheme will not alone suffice. These will not directly benefit the vast bulk of the people in India who live in villages and small towns. This was very clearly emphasised in the presidential address delivered by the late Desbhandhu Das at the 1923 Congress. "If to-day", declared Das "the British Government grants Provincial Autonomy in the Provinces with responsibility in the Central Government, I for one will protest against it; because that will inevitably lead to the concentration of power in the middle class; and I do not believe that the middle class will then part with their power.....To me, the organisation of village life and the practical autonomy of small local centres are more important than either Provincial autonomy or Central responsibility.....To frame such a scheme of (Swaraj) Government, regard must, therefore, be had—(1) to the forma

(Continued on Page 11.)

ART IN INDIA.

INADEQUATE EQUIPMENT.

(BY KANAIYALAL H. VAKIL.)
IX.*

I have already referred to the necessity for revising the antiquated schedules and curricula for examinations. They have continuously hampered the progress of the School of Art. And, I assume that when they are, as they should soon be, revised, they would be in conformity with the growing demands of the times and in conformity with the definite policy of the systematic advancement of the arts and crafts distinctive of the nation. For, the suggestions for reform and extensions that I will presently make will be practically futile if the awakening young artistic instincts of the Presidency are to be confronted with and atrophied by obsolete schedules and equally obsolete examinations.

CO-ORDINATED FACILITIES.

The report of the survey of the arts and crafts of the Presidency has been recently secured by the Government. That ought to be, as I said on a former occasion, the practical basis of the co-ordination of the efforts in art-crafts in the various schools in the Presidency. The Reay Art Workshops should be so organised as to evolve and establish that co-ordination. The highest standards of instruction in the art-crafts should be assured by facilities in the Workshops. Apart from the miserable plant in the Workshops, the Workshops have little that could be described as the necessary educational equipment. The Workshops need a collection of the best specimens of the various art-crafts of the Presidency. Without the necessary guidance from and direct contact with the specimens instruction in the art-crafts would be, as it has been, reduced to dead routine.

MODERN NEEDS.

The Reay Art Workshops ought to be, moreover, in a position to provide instruction and facilities for some of the modern needs and demands of the community. Book-binding, book-illustration, artistic reproduction in process work, etching and lithography, poster and furniture designing, type-design and display in printing are modern occupations distinctly suggestive of the increase in the demand for efficient artistic assistance.

EQUALLY DESTITUTE.

The modelling classes in the School of Art are equally destitute. The necessary equipment is conspicuous by its absence. Why is it considered impossible or unnecessary to obtain for the classes photographs and plaster-casts of the best examples of Indian sculpture? Why is it considered rational to deprive the classes of the accommodation essential for the work taught and done there?

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSES.

The architectural classes of the School are also in the same position. Neither photographs nor plaster-casts of architectural importance provide the systematic assistance to the students. The students are, rightly, given the facility to travel, to observe, analyse and study the ancient buildings of the land. The students are also trained for various competitive designs. And, yet neither the measured drawings, or sketches produced during the travels nor the best competitive designs have obtained scope for an appropriate and systematic display in the classes. They are deprived of the constant contact of the architectural designs absolutely essential for their guidance and reference. Architectural fragments easily obtainable from the Presidency have not yet found their legitimate place in the School.

CRIBBED AND CONFINED.

The drawing and painting sections of the School are similarly cribbed and confined. The collection of Indian paintings, ancient and modern, of Indian drapery, utensils and furniture at present available to the student can hardly be said to be adequate for their needs.

CLUMSY MACHINERY.

Art instruction in the School has, for many years, suffered from the clumsy machinery of administration. Its only function seems to be to repress every impulse for reform or advancement. It is idealistic. It leaves no room for purposive experiments. And, the staff appear to be over-burdened by routine, schedules and curricula and interminable examinations and inspections. There is neither scope nor freedom nor time for initiative or enterprise. The bureaucratic habit for paper administration has developed as a dangerous fetish of the Department of Public Instruction. The staff of the School is thus converted into a huge clerical establishment. If the Department of Public Instruction really needs elaborate scheduled reports and records, let it increase the actual clerical establishment of the School. Or let it utilise some of these on the superfluous establishment of the Inspector of Drawing and Craft work. It need not victimise the staff of the School.

HIS WORK.

The Inspector of Drawing and Craftwork, despite his pompous title, seems to be, as yet, groping for his work. The Department of Public Instruction is willing to help him, to promote his work. But the work remains nebulous. We must, therefore, demand from him something more tangible than the Department's benevolent intention to help him. We cannot, with an extremely limited budget for art education, exercise the philanthropy or afford the luxury.

*Previous articles published on December 2, 6, 8, 12, 15, and January 3, 6 and 30.

Notes of the Day.

Wayside Recreation.

"Go ye and make friends" was the advice freely showered on the Simon Commission by their British well-wishers when Sir John and his colleagues started upon their holiday jaunt to India. They are reported to have broken journey at Port Said in order to run up to Cairo and seek wisdom from that pillar of British Imperialism, Lord Lloyd. He should be able to tell them how he failed to make friends in India owing to his many follies, administrative and temperamental. One of them called Lloyd's Folly stands in Bombay as a monumental example of the misery he managed to inflict upon the taxpayers of this Presidency for many years to come. As a wayside recreation the visit to Cairo of the Simon Commission may be beneficial to them, however, if they choose to consult the files in the British High Commissioner's office and seek enlightenment about the amusing and effective manner in which a similar Commission to Egypt, the Milner Commission, was treated by the people of that country. The recreation may have its unpleasant side, but it should prove profitable.

Durable Relations.

In replying to the welcome address from the citizens of Paris at the Hotel de Ville, His Majesty King Amanullah made an interesting point when he remarked that "international relations based on intellectual sympathy were most durable". It is relations of this type that modern Afghanistan is anxious to secure with the nations of the world and France which as a nation has already evinced great interest in archaeological discoveries in Afghanistan and the services of whose experts have been enlisted in some public Departments of that country, is sure to reciprocate King Amanullah's desire that between his country and France "all exchanges, intellectual and economic should be continued and developed in their mutual interest."

Hard-Pressed.

The Anglo-Indian Press is at a loss now how to delude at least some people in India into thinking that the boycott movement will fizzle out. As day by day the boycott feeling gathers momentum and the solid and comprehensive nature of its success becomes evident, journals like the "Times of India" are obliged to draw upon their imagination and describe the success of the Commission boosters at meetings which have not even taken place. The great anti-boycott demonstration at Damodar Hall turns out to be, for example, a pure myth. Leaders amongst Non-Brahmins whom the "Times of India" would fain declare to be on the side of the anti-boycott Jo-Hukums also continue to cause it disappointment. It drew what consolation it could by announcing that Mr. Jadhav was against the boycott. Now comes the emphatic declaration of Mr. Jadhav that he has not yet determined his attitude.

Aeroplane Club for Bombay.

At an informal meeting of a few prominent Bombay citizens held on Wednesday it was resolved to establish a light aeroplane club in Bombay. This decision will be welcomed with great satisfaction by the Bombay public. This city had in fact lagged woefully behind in taking measures to promote civil aviation. Karachi has had an Aero Club for some time. Delhi, Allahabad and Calcutta have succeeded in establishing light aeroplane clubs and Bombay is now falling into line with the other cities of India. Our University men, by the way, will welcome Mr. Rieu's remark at the informal meeting that it should not be supposed that University trained men were not fitted to take up the work of specializing in civil aviation. We hope arrangements will be made to secure suitable University youths in Bombay and train them as pilots and mechanics immediately the club is set going.

Hard Lot.

A correspondent from Mtondoom, Mombasa, complains bitterly of the hard lot of subordinate Government servants in the administration of Kenya. Persons engaged in clerical work only start with 20 shillings per month as pay and can expect to draw 100 shillings per month after a long term of years. The correspondent gives a budget of the personal needs of a young clerk living most economically and the sum comes to 33 shillings. He complains that when a "huge sum of money" is spent by the Kenya Government "in up-keep of schools in order that Coast Arabs and Natives be properly taught the English language" it is cruel on the part of that Government to make the lot of its junior clerical staff so unendurable. It is a just complaint, but we imagine the lot can be immediately bettered by the Kenya authorities without retrenching in expenditure on the education of Coast Arabs and Natives.

NO BUSINESS ON FEB. 3

WHAT INDEPENDENCE MEANS

HEALTHY ASSERTION OF NATIONAL SELF-RESPECT

MACDONALD, ONLY "FACTORY EDITION OF BIRKENHEAD"

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 26.

Mr. Shuaib Qureshi, Secretary, Indian National Congress, says in a statement to the "Chronicle:"

I read Dr. Besant's interview on the independence resolution in the train on my way back to Delhi. I do not like that the attention of the public should at this juncture be distracted by a controversy on the meaning and implications of that resolution. At the same time I cannot allow some of the statements made by Dr. Besant in her interview to go unchallenged.

GOAL OF CONGRESS.

The goal of the Congress is the same to-day as it was before the Madras session, namely, Swaraj. The need for the independence resolution was felt because, as a result of the subtle attempt on the part of interested diplomacy to dilute the importance of the word "Swaraj" had come to mean Self-Government within the Empire as well as without it. For a number of years this indefiniteness was allowed to exist for different reasons by different parties. By the time of the Madras sessions, however, even the most credulous of those amongst us who fondly looked forward to any symptom of development of conscience amongst the British people as politically organised were thoroughly disillusioned.

ASSERTION OF NATIONAL SELF-RESPECT.

The Simon Commission was a rude shock to some and the confirmation of the growing conviction of many. The attitude of the Labour Party in the matter was a great eye-opener. It was, therefore, a healthy assertion of national self-respect and self-reliance that the word "Swaraj" was after a long discussion and great deliberation interpreted to mean "Indepen-

(Continued on page 8.)

BOMBAY MERCHANTS' DECLARATION

NATION SAVED FROM POLITICAL SUBVERSION

TRUSTEESHIP---AN INSOLENT CLAIM

DR. ANSARI'S EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW TO "CHRONICLE"

BOYCOTT GATHERING STRENGTH

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 26.

The Delhi edition of the "Chronicle" publishes the following exclusive interview of Dr. Ansari:—

Dr. Ansari who was confined to bed owing to fever was slightly better on Wednesday afternoon when a representative of the "Chronicle" saw him at his bungalow. The Doctor Saheb's talk traversed many political topics of interest. He has not the slightest doubt about the success of the boycott campaign directed against Simon Commission.

PROPER AND ONLY REPLY.

The Congress President strongly believes that proper and only reply self-respecting India can return to the impudent claims of Britain to shape the destinies of this country, is to have nothing to do with the Simon Commission. The Commission is the latest indication of the trusteeship theory proclaimed by Mr. Lloyd George and more vigorously followed by the Tory Clique under the ruthless vigilance of Lord Birkenhead. No concession either the Viceroy or the Secretary of State or Sir John Simon can make, will induce the Indian public to accept the basic principle underlying the Commission move.

"The destinies of India should be decided by the Indian public and their leaders", declared the Doctor and followed it up with the remark that it was an insolent claim on the part of Britain to regard herself as the trustee of India.

HARTAL.

Referring to the opinions of Lala Lajpatrai and Mr. Jayakar on hartal on the day of the Simon Commission's arrival, Dr. Ansari emphasized that no attempts should be spared to make a peaceful and non-violent hartal possible all over the country.

"I have faith in me and in my people, and guided by that faith, I am going to do my level best to make the hartal successful" Dr. Ansari casually deplored the lack of faith on the part of Lalaji to a peaceful hartal possible not only in selected places, but all over the country. Mr. Jayakar he added has little experience of such mass movements and therefore cannot speak with authority.

ADVISE TO HINDUS AND MUSLIMS.

"What would be the attitude of the Muslim public" asked our representative, "if the Viceroy made all the concessions asked for by Mr. Jayakar in his resolution."

Dr. Ansari scoffed the suggestion of differentiating the Indian public into Hindu and Muslim public and added that his advice to the Hindus was to stick to the boycott even if the Muslims gave it up, and to the Muslims to stand firmly by the boycott programme even if the Hindus decided to accept the Commission.

A NATION SAVED.

Referring to the main question, Dr. Ansari thought that he suspected that a Viceregal pronouncement closely on the lines indicated by Mr. Jayakar in his long interview will soon follow. Even then he said he had no doubt the country will stand loyal to the Congress demand of boycott of the Commission. In conclusion Dr. Ansari paid glowing tributes to the Congress and the patriotic leadership given by Dr. Sapru, Mr. Jinnah, and Pandit Malaviya, at this critical juncture in the history of this country. These stalwarts "he added" had saved the nation from the political subversion that awaited the land by the acceptance of the humiliation of the British offer of the Simon Commission."

COMPLETE HARTAL IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY MERCHANTS' PATRIOTIC DECLARATION

BOMBAY, Jan. 26.

Boycott movement is making rapid strides in City amongst members of Commercial community. One commercial section after another is meeting and deciding to observe voluntary hartal on 3rd February. Latest report has been received that at meeting held this morning in Mr. K. F. Nariman's house after informal deliberations prominent members of Grain Dealers' Association decided that the members of their Association shall fall in with national sentiment and observe hartal.

Mr. Nariman, it is stated has received sufficient indications that boycott by business community, and especially observance of hartal by them, would be as complete as can be desired even small shopkeepers and bazarmen joining in movement. It will be remembered that on occasions of important hartals during non-co-operation days not even provisions and oilmanstores coulr be bought on hartal ray. Such scenes Mr. Nariman is confident will repeat on this occasion also.—Free Press.

TREAT FEB. 3. AS ECLIPSE DAY

BOMBAY CLOTH MERCHANTS' MEETING

Whatever the rest of the citizens might do, the success of the hartal which Bombay is going to observe on the 3rd of February, depends, to a large extent, upon what the merchant community will do. If most of the markets, firms and shops remain closed on the day, the hartal will be a 90 per cent. success. It will then be left to the rest of the citizens to add their quota of 10 per cent. and make the hartal a complete success. Looking to the strategic position which the merchant community holds in this matter, the B.P.C. must be particularly congratulated on their having convened a boycott meeting at the Mulji Jetha Market Hall on Thursday evening. There was a fairly large audience of the trading class people at this meeting which was presided over by Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Govindji, a leading merchant of the market. Messrs. Jayasukhlal K. Mehta, B. G. Kher Purshotam Tricumdas, Narayan B. Deshpande, R. S. Nimbkar, Mohanlal Desai and others addressed the gathering of cloth merchants on the issues of the boycott of the Simon Commission and the hartal to be observed on the day of the arrival of the Simon Seven in Bombay.

Mr. Jayasukhlal Mehta, in a balanced and well-reasoned speech, explained to his hearers why the country had decided upon boycotting the Commission. Speaking Sarcastically, Mr. Mehta said as it was believed that a dark spot added to the sublime splendaur of the moon, so also it was believed by Great Britain that the appointment of one or two black men on a Commission added to its dignity and responsibility. It was really a wonder how that belief even was set aside by England in appointing the Statutory Commission. The all-White Commission, he went on to say, was the greatest insult which Great Britain could have hurled at India. Proceeding, the speaker tried to explain the attitude of England in deciding upon an all-White Commission. England, he added, was not at all prepared to lose the possession of India as a result of the enquiry which was to be instituted by the Statutory Commission. England must have been afraid that the appointment of an Indian on the Commission would have spoilt the game which she was on. Concluding, Mr. Mehta appealed to the merchant community of Bombay to do their duty to the nation by observing a complete hartal.

EFFIGIES TO BE BURNT.

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar who followed, detailed the programme of hartal which the propaganda committee of the B.P.C.C. has arranged for the 3rd of February. He informed the audience that a huge procession of workers would march on the day between Parel and Foras Road. It was a surprise to a majority of audience to hear from Mr. Nimbkar that the workers had decided to burn the effigy of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in their procession.

Mr. Parshotam Tricumdas expressed his belief that the enquiry of the Commission was going to be a mere farce. The Commission was nothing but an eye-wash, a real mockery. Referring to the hartal, he said he wanted the masses to participate in the hartal in order to make it as big a success as possible. They must not give the apologists of the Commission an opportunity to say that the boycott was only an agitation of a handful of political agitators.

Mr. B. G. Kher said he had no faith in the plea of the "progressive realisation of the responsible government" in India which was trotted out by English politicans in season and out of season. He was not going to accept the measure of progress which England alone settled on her own choice and responsibility. The speaker refused to be discouraged because there were several traitors in India who would go out of their way and welcome the Simon Commission. There were such traitors in India, he proceeded to say, even in the best days of Swaraj.

SHEER INJUSTICE.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai, in a vigorous Gujarati speech, laid emphasis on the necessity of a universal hartal throughout India. Referring to the expenditure which is to be incurred in connection with the Commission, the speaker said it was sheer injustice that India should be compelled to bear an expense of Rs. 8,60,000 for a Commission which India not only did not want but utterly detested. He could not understand why a single pie of the expense of the Commission should be borne by Indian treasury.

Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Govindji

BOMBAY COUNCIL AND SIMON COMMISSION

NON-OFFICIAL M. L. C'S IN FAVOUR OF BOYCOTT

WALK-OUT NOT FAVOURED

As the day of the opening of the budget sessions of the Bombay Legislative Council for the year 1928 is drawing nearer, the question as to what attitude the Swarajist and the Nationalist members of the Council would adopt, is being more often discussed in political circles. The fact that the Congress Party and the United Nationalist Party have not as yet met and decided their course of action, has lent currency to numerous gossips in the city and rumours are already afloat about the supposed attitude of the various parties in the ensuing sessions of the Legislature.

OPINION DIVIDED ON WALK-OUT.

It must be as clear as daylight even to a layman who may not be acquainted with the affairs beyond the veil of secrecy, that the mandate of the Madras Congress will be faithfully followed by but a few members. Even among the Congress members' opinion as regards the advisability of the walk-out ordained by the Congress is sharply divided. The United Nationalists, most of whom represent the Responsivist school of thought, though very anxious to obey the Congress, do not seem to be very enthusiastic about the walk-out, which they think, as one of the leading members of that Party told a "Chronicle" representative, would harm the interests of the Presidency considerably in view of the curious composition of the Council. "The views recently expressed by Lala Lajpatrai regarding the walk-out apply more appropriately to Bombay Council than any other and if either the Congress members or the Nationalists would walk-out from the budget sessions of the Council and take no part in its deliberations, they would be doing the greatest disservice to the Presidency as a whole." This was the view expressed by a leading Nationalist who is a staunch Congressman.

The Council, at present, is divided into four distinct groups; namely, the Congress Party, the United Nationalists, the Non-Brahmans and the Muslims. These do not include the Government members

Continued on page 8.)

HINDU-MUSLIM SETTLEMENT

SALEM MUSLIMS GIVE THE LEAD

SALEM, Jan. 26.

A settlement has been arrived at between the Mahomedans and Hindus, the former agreeing not to object to Hindus taking out processions with music before mosques except for a day and a night during Bakrid and from twelve noon to three in the afternoon on Fridays during Ramzan. The agreement was ratified at a representative conference presided over by the municipal chairman.—A. P.

CLOSE UP THE RANKS

MR. JINNAH'S APPEAL FOR UNITY

LAHORE, Jan. 26.

Mr. Jinnah has sent an appeal to the people of the Punjab through Dr. Muhammad Alam asking all the communities to lose their ranks at this critical juncture and unitedly have nothing to do with the Simon Commission. Mr. Jinnah says that he is convinced that no community or section that betrays India will be benefitted except the individuals who lead the people astray.—A. P.

GUJARAT STUDENTS TO OBSERVE HARTAL

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 26.

At meeting of Students' Council of Gujerat Mahavidyalaya held this evening resolution was passed to observe hartal in College on 3rd February. It was also

Continued on page 8.)

VIOLATION OF PLEDGE

LIQUOR BILL AND INDIAN POSITION

VIOLATION OF CAPE TOWN AGREEMENT

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Cape Town.—Parliament was opened today. The first business on the order paper was Liquor Bill clause 104 which prohibits employment of Indians on licensed premises and is known as "White Labour" clause. During the second reading of the bill, the Chairman of the Liquor Commission, while recognising that the debate was of a non-party nature, urged that clause 104 which he described as vital to the bill should be expected, for unless the clause was pased, the bill would be a "dud" bill. From the viewpoint of the Indo-South African pact, Minister Ross intimated, that Indians at present employed in the licensed premises would be retained, but further employment of Indians would not be allowed. He hoped that the settlement would be effected on these lines.

The "Cape Times" commenting on the bill declares that the real issue is the effect of a clause on the status of Indians in South Africa as a distinct element in the South African nation. It points out that under the Cape Town Agreement, the Union Government has given various promises which, if they mean anything at all, mean that the general position of Indians at the time the agreement was concluded will not be altered for worse, and mean in particular, that no occupation will be debarred them in law, whereas clause 104 directly violates the pledge the Union Government has given to the Government of India. The "Times" declares that what is virtually an international undertaking, cannot be so lightly thrown over as the bill in its present form contemplates.—Reuter.

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NO-TAX CAMPAIGN IN ALIBAG

MR. KELKAR FOR COMPLETE BOYCOTT OF SIMON SHOW

RELATIONS BETWEEN GOVT. AND RYOTS

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

ALIBAG, Jan. 24.

The Kolaba District Conference commenced its sessions at 3-30 in a specially erected pandal. About 2000 people were present. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Before the Conference proceedings began the national flag was hoisted by Mr. Madhao Rao Gosavi, President of the District Congress Committee. The pandal was decorated with many buntings and flags and people had put on khaddar on their persons. The inscriptions included the one famous slogan of the late Lokamanya "Home Rule is my Birthright and I will have it," "Unity is strength" and such others. Those present on the platform included most of the office-bearers of the Congress Committee like Mr. Gosavi, Rao Saheb Tendulkar, President, District Local Board, Khan Saheb Inus, Mr. R. J. Gharat, Mr. A. N. Surve and Mr. S. K. Bole. Many Muslim and Parsee gentlemen were also present, the presence of Deccani and Gujarati ladies being a special feature. Honoured guests included Messrs. D. V. Gokhale, N. R. Gunjal, K. N. Joglekar, S. V. Lalit, Dr. H. V. Tilak and others.

As soon as the President-elect Mr. N. C. Kelkar, arrived in company of Seth P. Nagardas, Chairman of the Reception Committee, he was lustily cheered. A batch of young boys recited the national song. Another song was significant in that it put in a nut shell the present demands and grievances of the District. Messages expressing sympathy, wishing success and regretting absence were received from Messrs. M. R. Jayakar, D. V. Belvi, S. V. Kangalgi, L. B. Bhopatkar, P. G. Joshi, R. G. Soman and others.

Mr. P. Nagardas in his welcome speech chiefly enlarged upon the Kolaba movement of non-payment of the increased assessment of last year, which came to a happy termination and advocated resumption of the same again. He also gave a precious lead on many important questions that are agitating the mind of the district like Mahad Satyagraha, bridge on Dharamtar creek, land assessment increase and exhorted the delegates firmly to express their opinions on the last question and stick to the resolves that they would makke.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Mr. R. J. Gharat, who is now 78 years old and was an inspiring figure of the Conference held in high esteem and respect by both Brahmins and non-Brahmans, Hindus and Muslims alike and himself a non-Brahman proposed Mr. N. C. Kelkar to the chair introducing in the most complimentary terms, bringing out the several versatile activities of Mr. N. C. Kelkar. Representatives from all the Talukas and the States of Bhor and Janjra seconded and supported Mr. Gharat's proposal and Mr. Kelkar took the chair.

MR. KELKAR'S SPEECH.

At the outset Mr. Kelkar explained what is came to be known as his temporary retirement but which he said is nothing more than one year's leave after 32 years continuous service. He declared that he was going to resume Editorship of "Kesari" after a year and even issue it twice a week. Returning the compliment paid to him that on two previous occasions of public difficulty Mr. Kelkar had successfully intervened and brought about peace Mr. Kelkar said that it was common adversity and common grievances that brought all people together and if he successfully officiated at such a function, he could not claim much credit. Mr. Kelkar recalled to his mind an incident when the Home Rule movement was in full swing and he had to curb the war loan enthusiasm of a former District Officer of Kolaba. Times had greatly changed since then, said he, and he proceeded to point out the difference between the pre-Reforms and post-Reforms eras. He definitely recognised that there were made some concessions to the people and he stood for fully exploiting them and press for more and more power to the people. They must not fight shy of exercising the rights already obtained, because when put in power, they had to do some apparently unpopular things, but which were really in the interests of the people.

SIMON BOYCOTT.

Mr. Kelkar then proceeded to put quite clearly his views on the Boycott question. He said he was entirely for a boycott of the Commission as it was constituted. He was not, however, content that if only two or three Indians were appointed that could be any real recognition of the principle of self-determination. To his mind the right of electing members on the Commission through the instrumentality of the Legislative Assembly was far more important than mere nomination by Government of a few Indians, good, bad or indifferent. He maintained that it was most anomalous that neither the Liberals nor the Congressmen ever entertained any thoughts about the Assembly while passing their boycott resolutions, while they conveniently remembered the legislatures while making national demands in the name of the Congress.

NON-PAYMENT OF TAXES.

Mr. Kelkar next dealt with the most important question of not only the Kolaba District but the whole of Maharashtra and even the Presidency of Bombay. He lucidly dealt with the question and his advice seemed to go to the very heart of his hearers. He said that the limit of increase in assessment had reached and people would prefer to part with their land, which was becoming uneconomic to payment of increased dues. Their move of non-payment of increased rent was therefore, perfectly justifiable and they need not shrink from it. On the legality of the question he opined that the movement was perfectly lawful, since in his opinion, in accordance with the provisions of the land revenue code itself, the relations between the land-holders and Government were no other than those of a debtor and a creditor. The consequences of such a cause was only civil and it was the best form of protest against the theory of state land-lordism and extortionate rents. He further referred to the recommendation of the joint Parliamentary Committee and resolutions of the Councils, passed in support of that recommendation and condemned Government's policy of flouting both the said Committee and the people. He expressed the opinion that as in England, there should be permanent settlement here and the land tax should not be regarded as rent, variable at Government's sweet will. There may be arguments against the system of permanent settlement, but unless the people got full provincial autonomy and their representatives framed their budgets, those arguments need not be taken into consideration. Their he said was the theoritical aspect of the question, but even from a practical point of view he maintained that holdings had already became uneconomic and intensive cultivation was no solution. He characterised Government's action as simply "puerile" for want of a better expression, when they purposely charged the assessment collections data) last year and claimed increased assessment in what he called a fraudulent manner.

SMALL HOLDINGS BILL.

Mr. Kelkar then referred to the small holdings bill and said that the principle of the Bill was sound, but the operative part of the bill was very badly conceived and he had no hesitation in opining against the bill as it stood. Mr. Kelkar then offered some sound advice to end local squabbles, thanked for the honour the organisers of the Conference did him and resumed his seat amidst applause.

NON-OFFICIAL BILLS IN ASSEMBLY

RESULT OF BALLOT

DELHI, Jan. 26.

As a result of a ballot held to-day for the non-official bills in the Legislative Assembly on the 9th February, Sir Hari Singh Gour has drawn the first place with the Civil Marriage Bill. Mr. Kelkar comes next with the Indian Limitation Amendment Bill followed by Mr. Haji who will put forward a Bill for the reservation of the coastal traffic for Indian vessels. Next comes Mr. Abdul Matin Chowdhry with a measure to amend the Merchant Shipping Act relating to the recruitment of lascars. Among other Bills are the Caste Disabilities Removal Bill and the Interest Restrictions Bill by Mr. N. C. Kelkar, the State Prisoners' Regulations Repeal Bill by Mr. Amarnath Dutt, Sir Hari Singh Gour's Hindus Inheritance Removal of Disabilities Bill and Mr. Haji's Defer Rates Bill.—Free Press.

NO BUSINESS ON FEB. 3

(Continued from page 7.)

decided to organise procession of students in City.—Free Press.

RAILWAY WORKERS TO OBSERVE HARTAL

Yesterday in the evening a huge meeting of the Railway Workers was held at Matunga when Mr. Jhabvala presided. The meeting was called to arrange a Hartal on Friday the 3rd February, the day of the arrival of the Simon Commission in Bombay. Mr. Jhabvala emphasised an idea that the workers on Hartal on Friday the 3rd February, the day of the arrival of the Simon Commission in Bombay. Mr. Jhabvala emphasised the idea that the workers of India should now initiate themselves to politics. The politics he suggested was the politics of Labour. Accordingly he said a fitting beginning should be made by supporting the Congress Resolution on Royal Commission. He proclaimed therefore a Universal Hartal on Friday.

Mr. Joglekar supported the President and further exhorted the workers to combine together to fight against the existing order of things.

Dr. Suratkar condemned the Simon Commission in scathing terms.

Mr. Ginwala in an appealing speech gave the example of Egypt and Turkey and asked the men to support the boycott.

Mr. B. D. Mistry Vakil, also wanted the men to observe hartal.

Thereafter, Mr. Jhabvala moved the following resolution which was unanimously passed.

At the end it was also arranged to take the effigies of Mr. Baldwin, Sir John Simon, and Lord Birkenhead in the Workers' pprocession to burn them at Foras Road.

RESOLUTION.

"This meeting of G. I. P. Railway workers supports the action of the citizens of Bombay in boycotting the Royal Commission on Statutory reforms believing as it does that India's day of freedom cannot come by this or any other Commissions but byy united mass action in the direction of setting up a true of form of Government unlike the present in which every worker shall have a full share; and it further resolves to observe one day's strike on Friday the 3rd February 1928 in which it seeks the co-operation of other Bombay labourers as well."

ASSEMBLY AND SIMON SHOW

MR. JAYAKAR'S REVISED RESOLUTION

MR. RANGO IYER WANTS COMMISSION TO ABANDON ENQUIRY

NEW DELHI, Jan. 26.

The text is now available of Mr. Jayakar's amended resolution which he has forwarded to the Legislative Department for early ballot. It reads "This assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council that he be pleased to convey to His Majesty's Government and to the chairman and members of the Parliamentary Commission on Indian reforms the sense of this house that no committee of this house to be elected for the purpose of working in connection with the said parliamentary commission shall be elected unless it is ascertained by authoritative declaration from the chairman of the said commission or from some other equally authoritative source that the committee to be so appointed by this legislature shall have in carrying on the work of this commission an authoritative voice in (1) reviewing and supplementing the material from time to time placed before the said commission to be the basis of their decision (2) collecting marshalling and testing by cross examination or other methods the oral evidence placed before that body from time to time and (3) effectively shaping its decision at all important and formative stages."

C. S. RANGA IYER'S RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. C. S. Range Iyer has also given notice of two alternative resolutions on the subject of the Simon Commission. The first runs "This Assembly recommends that it be communicated to His Majesty's Government as (embodying its considered conclusion in regard to the solution of the Indian problem and the improvement of Indo-British relations that (a) in the opinion of the Assembly the Statutory Commission presided over by Sir John Simon as constituted at present is a direct negation of the spirit and letter of the Government of India Act and Montford Reforms as it denies the Indian people a voice and choice in the settlement of India's future in association and consultation with the British, (b) this assembly claims that the people of India have a right to determine their future constitution and therefore calls upon His Majesty's Government to sanction the appointment of an Indian parliamentary commission elected by and from elected members of the Central Legislature with the same functions authority and status as the Simon Commission and with the right of examining all witnesses who appear before the said commission and all documents official or otherwise made available to the Simon Commission besides exercising the power to examine new witnesses and to report to itself which report of India to His Majesty's Government in of India to His Majesty's Government Great Britain and to both houses of parliament, (c) until this demand is granted this assembly places on record its decision neither to co-operate with the Simon Commission nor to form joint committee of the central legislature to assist the said commission.

AN ALTERNATIVE.

As an alternative to this resolution Mr. Ranga Iyer will move "to convey to His Majesty's Government the following considered opinion of the Assembly: (a) This Assembly is of opinion that the Simon Commission should abandon its enquiry into India's fitness for further reforms as in its opinion India is as fit as England for independence or complete Swarajya (b) that the said commission be instructed to act as plenipotentiaries of His Majesty's Government and do meet as a round table conference seven members elected by the elected members of Central Legislatures to settle the question of Indian Swarajya (c) until this demand is granted the Assembly will have no other alternative but to non-co-operate with the British commission.

PUBLICATION OF CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. K. C. Roy has tabled resolutions urging Government publish the correspondence that has passed between provincial Governments, the Government of India and the Secretary of State relative to the appointment and working of the commission, for publication of the correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State with regard to the disposal of the Sandhurst Committee recommendations and for summoning a conference of a representative committee to enquire into the communal situation.—A. P.

MR. JAYAKAR'S ATTITUDE

MR. SATYAMURTI ON THE VERDICT OF MADRAS COUNCIL

MADRAS, Jan. 26.

"Mr. M. R. Jayakar is too shrewd a lawyer not to know that the status and the function of the Select Committee of the legislatures in connection with the Commission have been clearly defined," said Mr. S. Satyamurthi in an interview to a Free Press representative, and that they cannot play under the Government Act any part other than that of glorified witnesses. Even if he is able to get an assurance by some miracle from Sir John Simon on the three points he wants, the Select Committee cannot decide authoritatively the issues before the Commission. Mr. Jayakar is unconsciously dividing the country at a supreme hour. He must not do what his past belies."

Referring to the verdict of the Madras Council yesterday on the motion of No-Confidence in the Simon Commission he said, "It had set an example of the political unity at this hour which should not be lost upon the minority communities. The Congress Party in the Council has achieved first class political triumph. The Ministers have no option but to resign. I congratulate the rank and file of the Justicites on their vote and invite them to join the Congress Party.—Free Pres.

BOYCOTT PROPAGANDA

UNJAB LEADERS JOINT MANIFESTO P

A Lahore message of the 26th instant says:—

A joint manifesto over the signatures of Lala Lajpat Rai, Dr. Alam, Maulvi Zafarali, Lala Duniehand, Sardar Sardulsingh and others has been issued to-day appealing to the people of the Punjab and Lahore to observe a peaceful and complete hartal on the 3rd February when the Royal Commission lands in Bombay. This is the only welcome, says the manifesto, that can be given to such a Commission.

Dr. Ansari, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Pandit Malaviya are expected to reach Lahore on the 28th January. On the same night they proceed to Rawalpindi and address public meetings there and open the campaign for the boycott of the Commission. On the 29th they will address meetings in Lahore and on the 30th they will visit Amritsar.—A. P.

VIGOROUS BOYCOTT CAMPAIGN IN BENGAL

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

The Bengal Provincial Congress Committee is carrying on vigorous propaganda to make the boycott of the Statutory Commission and Hartal on 3rd February as effective and complete as possible Since Sunday last, largely attended open air public meetings are being held in the different parks and squares of the city and in all prominent centres of the province where opinion is being focussed on the question of boycott.

This afternoon, a huge procession of Congress volunteers with flags waving with the motto "Down with the Simon Commission," came out of the ppremises of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee led by its President Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose. The procession passed through the different streets of the city, singing national songs, amidst shouts of "Bande Matarm" and "Allaho Akbar," and asking people to observe Hartal close shops, and suspend all their activities.

Hindus including a large number of Marwaris and Muslims, all joined the procession which swelled as it proceeded from Bow Bazar.

A public meeting was also held this evening at Blacquire Square where the message of boycott was delivered and appeal made for observane of complete Hartal.

An appeal signed by Congress leaders detailing the pitiable condition of the masses even after 150 years of British rule and showing that the appointment of the Statutory Commission was an insult, has been issued.—Free Press.

BOYCOTT PROPAGANDA AT DHARWAR

DHARWAR, Jan. 26.

Mr. Srinivasa Rau Kaujulgi, the President of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee has inaugurated the campaign of the Congress Committee for the boycott of the Simon Commission.

As President of the Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. Srinivasa Rau has already issued a circular to all the District Congress Committees to co-operate with the Provincial Committee in the successful observance of boycott of the Commission.—Free Press.

SATARA TO STAND BY BOYCOTT

SATARA, Jan. 26.

In response to the resolution of the All-Parties' Conference held at Benares, it was resolved at a meeting of the representatives of all parties locally, to observe complete Hartal on the 3rd February in connection with the arrival of the Simon Commission. A demonstration procession will be led out that morning and a public meeting will be held in the evening.—Free Press.

IMPORTANCE OF UNITY

SARDAR KHARAG SINGH'S APPEAL TO PEOPLE

BENARES, Jan. 26.

Sardar Kharag Singh, President, Shrimani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee on his way from Calcutta to Lahore, halted yesterday at Benares for a short time. In the meantime the Sardar who is accompanied by Sardar Mangalsingh delivered lectures at two centres, one at Benares Hindu University and the other at an overcrowded public meeting held in the Town Hall. A welcome address on behalf of the local Sikh Sangat was presented to the Sirdar at a public meeting which was presided over by Mr. Sampurnanand, Council Member.

IMPORTANCE OF UNITY.

The Sirdar in his speech laid great stress on the necessity of promoting unity among themselves. He advised both Hindus and Mussalmans to think high and to live a pure life and never quarrel on trifling matters. He urged the people to observe hartal on February 3 as a protest against the constitution of the Statutory Commission. Sardar Mangal Singh also spoke exhorting the people to make a firm determination to establish their Government in their country. He called upon the people to make the hartal on February 3, complete.

The Chairman in his concluding speech, welcomed the Sardar on behalf of the citizens of Benares and the Town Congress Committee. Sardars Kharagsingh and Mangalsingh left for Lahore last night.—Free Press.

BOMBAY COUNCIL AND SIMON COMMISSION

(Continued from page 7).

and the latter combined with any of the last two groups are in a position to outnumber the rest of the members. Therefore, even if the Congress and Nationalist groups walked out in accordance with the Congress resolution, the work of the Council would not be at all hampered; on the contrary, the task of the Government would be made very easy as the only element opposing the Government move in the House is the Congress and the Nationalist group which more often than not is seen united on all points vital to the national interests.

UNITY OF BOYCOTT.

Though divided on the question of walk-out, the Nationalist element in the House seems to be agreed unanimously on the question of greeting the Simon Commission with a fitting boycott of it. Even those who do not belong to any of the above-mentioned groups hold a similar view and there seems little doubt about the unanimity among the elected legislators in turning down the proposal of the appointment of the Legislative Committee to help the Commission in their task in Bombay. It is understood a whip has been sent out to all the elected members of the Council by the Congress Party asking for their complete co-operation in putting up a stout and successful opposition in the Council against the Legislative Committee proposal. What the Non-Brahman group will do cannot be said because the Non-Brahmin Conference is still to meet, though several Non-Brahmin leaders have expressed their views in favour of the boycott. In this connection we have reason to say that the "Times of India's" report that Mr. Jadhav has expressed himself against the boycott is untrue, for Mr. Jadhav is still sitting on the fence and is awaiting the verdict of the Non-Brahmin Conference. Mr. Husseinbhai Lalji is the only Muslim M.L.C. who has given public expression to his views against the Statutory Commission. But one may expect and quite naturally too, that the Muslims of the Presidency would see that their representatives in the Council do not betray the country's cause and side with her enemies. The propaganda tour of Mr. Jinnah in Gujarat and that which Mr. Chagla proposes to make in the Maharashtra aided by the active propaganda of the local Congress Committees are bound to influence Muslim opinion in the Presidency.

It is understood that all the parties are getting more and more active as the Council sessions is drawing nearer and some of them are holding their informal meetings very soon. It is very likely that the Congress Party might in the light of local circumstances ask the Working Committee of the Congress to exempt them from obeying the mandate on the walk-out question. On their movements and the reply that they might get, if they ask for any such permission, would depend to a large extent the policy of the various parties in the Legislature.

BOYCOTT PROPAGANDA AT BIJAPUR

BIJAPUR, Jan. 26.

Prominent citizens of the town are interesting themselves in the propaganda for a boycott of the Simon Commission and observance of Hartal on 3rd. February. The Non-Brahmin leaders are also opposed to the appointment of the Commission.—Free Press.

NASIK DISTRICT BOARD CRISIS

PRESIDENT AND WORKS COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN RESIGN

EXCITEMENT OVER INQUIRY

NASIK, Jan. 25.

Considerable excitment has been caused by the inquiry which Mr. Draeup, I.C.S., is conducting into the affairs of the District Board. The President of the Board and the chairman of the works committee have resigned.—A. P.

WHAT INDEPENDENCE MEANS

(Continued from page 7).

dence." It removed the uncertainty hanging round the word "Swaraj" and clearly defined to the people their national ideal. The thundering applause with which the resolution was greeted by over 20,000 people present at the Congress sessions showed that it was not a day too soon. People wanted it. Occasion demanded it. It is a sound principle and essentially practical from the point of view of organising public opinion. Every body understands "Independence," but very few understand "Dominion Status," and its nicetics; certainly not the masses. It simplifies the communal problem by the elimination of the third party as a fundamental factor in Indian politics. The Independence resolution, as Dr. Besant herself put it, is a dignified statement of our national ideal.

SIGNIFICANCE.

It is no use minimising its significance. Independence is indivisible. You cannot have it by two-thirds or three-fourths. There is nothing like fractional independence. It is whole or nothing. You cannot talk of independence and reservation of army and foreign affairs at one and the same time. Independence implies control of them both as well as control of the purse. It was expressly for this reason that reference to army and foreign affairs was omitted from the resolution.

IMPERIALISTS ALL.

It is wrong to dope the people of this country with the fond hopes of Dominion Status or the doubtful prospects of the development of political conscience in Great Britain. Whatever might be said of individuals in their private life, English people as politically organised have no conscience. They are English first and men afterwards. The Tories, Liberals and Labourites make no difference. Mr. MacDonald is only a factory edition of Lord Birkenhead. They are all Imperialists, equally ruthless, equally hopeless. They are a menace to humanity an international danger and will remain so until they realise the folly of their ways and foreswear their subversive creed. But it will be a blunder of first magnitude to build on the possibility of that accident. Morality, which the British Government knows, is "ex post factum." You accomplish a thing and when they realise that they cannot upset it; they accept it. This is the only way to make a successful appeal to their 'conscience.' The only sure foundation for our national activities, therefore, is to rely on God above and our own selves below. This is what the independence resolution stands for.

SPIRIT OF COURAGE AND INDEPENDENCE

ISLAMIC WOMEN'S CONTRIBUTION TO LIFE OF INDIA

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PURDAH

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25.

"Islamic women brought into the life of India the spirit of courage and independence which might seem to them a paradox because of Purdah associations of Islam. But what was the purdah that was used by the Prophet to signify modesty which every woman however modernised she might be must value above all things. Purdah as was then understood meant covering up of hair up to edge of forehead covering up of arms upto edge of ankle but with degeneration oif ideals Purda had now become a piece of cloth hung before the door to stand between the virtue of women and the vice of men." Thus concluded Mrs. Naidu her Kamala Lecture on the ideals of Indian womanhood.

Mrs. Naidu further spoke of the contribution that Islamic culture had made towards Indian womanhood comparing it with contributions that had been made by cultures of different old communities now living side by side with Hindus.

Proceeding Mrs. Naidu said that not only Islamic women alone but zorcstrian and Parsee women contributed to the ideal of womanhood by bringing in the spirit of progress comradeship and responsible share equally with menfolk who placed the very foundation of true citizenship and true nationhood.—Free Press

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY

TO DAY'S FORECAST.

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas).

SIGN OF ZODIAC: AQUARIUS.

If to-day is your birthday, let me sincerely wish, you may ring out the old dubious record of the past and ring in a new chapter of your eventful career-to-be. Whatever the past, let me not rake it up like an old woman raking up the old family ashes, or even the Bombay's world-famed Old Woman raking up the past history of India as and when it suits her purpose. You are never content with little. Either the whole or none at all is your motto, like an exacting or impatient lover demanding from his tantalising but shrewd and circumspect beloved (for "man is a deceiver ever", she knows too well) the whole of the morsel or the bite. In spite of your exorbitant demands there is a queer world which literally will knock at your door (even at odd hours when you are busy in nation-building or similar activities) to give you whatever you demand—exactly like a notorious, I mean noted, lawyer who demands, on the point of his revolver-like powerful pen, a heavy fee. You may either require the "refresher" in bottles or in the "fallen" flesh and blood (too horrible to mention clearly)! May Heavenly light lead thee on! For an onlooker like myself I simply am aghast at the ways of the world. A dog returneth to his vomit, a fool to his folly. Wilt thou falsify this proverb by showing a cleaner record on your next birthday?

BURNT FROM HEAD TO FOOT.

MORE WONDERFUL SKIN-GROWING BY ZAM-BUK.

Everyday, from all parts of the world, comes striking testimony to the remarkable soothing and skin-growing qualities of Zam-Buk. Mr. A. Nash, a well-known Research Chemist of Holymoorside, Derbyshire, England, says:—

"I have had Zam-Buk with me for personal use for 16 years and, writing as a University man and as an Associate of the Institute of Chemistry, I can pronounce it to be the best healing agent I have ever used. Whilst engaged on research work at the Wombwell Main Colliery, Yorks, England, I was blown up and severely burnt from head to foot. Owing to prolonged incapacity I was compelled to resign my position.

"Zam-Buk undoubtedly proved the finest curative agent I had tried for scarred tissue. In my case it caused granulations to appear and skin to grow, after repeated failure by a well-known surgeon who informed me that part of my body must always be kept bandaged. But now, real new skin has grown and this is due entirely to Zam-Buk."

Keep a box of Zam-Buk always handy and use it for eczema, pimples, itch, ulcers, rashes, poisoned sores, ringworm, cuts, burns, sprains and many other injuries and skin diseases. Zam-Buk guaranteed free from animal fat is obtainable of all chemists and medicine-vendors, at Re. One or Rs. 2-4 a box. Agents:—Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ltd., Charni Road, Bombay.

ALL-INDIA KHADI EXHIBITION

TO BE HELD IN BOMBAY IN APRIL

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the All-India Spinners' Association, it has been decided to hold a grand Khadi Exhibition in April next (the exact date to be announced later). Arrangements have been made to locate the various stalls and shops in the newly built Jinnah Memorial Hall and the spacious grounds of the Congress House. Khadi and many other Swadeshi exhibits are going to be sent from all parts of India. All those who are interested in this Exhibition should hasten to send in their exhibits—either Khaddar or any other Swadeshi articles, on the following address:—The Hon. Secretary, Exhibition Committee, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, "Congress House," 414, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay or Sjt. V. V. Jerajani, Khadi Bhandar, Princess Street, Bombay.'

Any further particular, if desired, can be had from Sjt. D. H. Deshpande, Hon. Secretary, Khadi Exhibition Committee, Bombay P. C. C.

BRITAIN'S TRADE.

A GLOWING PROPHECY

LONDON, Jan. 25.

A glowing trade prophecy was made by Mr. A. M. Samuel in a speech before the Working Chamber of Commerce. He declared that the industrial activity in the Home market was greater than had ever been seen before. At the same time, export industries were meeting with success against foreign competitors. He pointed out that official figures for 1926 showed that there was an adverse balance of twelve million sterling in British Overseas trade, but his calculations had led him to the conclusion that we had a favourable balance last year, of 73 million sterling. The trade barometer showed steady rise, notwithstanding the fact that some basic industries, especially cotton, were doing badly. Mr. Samuel gave an instance of biochemical products in which, he said, Britain now leads the world.—Reuter's Special.

NATIONAL EDUCATION IN BOMBAY

WOMAN'S PART IN FREEDOM'S STRUGGLE.

MR. C. F. ANDREW'S APPEAL TO PUBLIC.

The seventh anniversary of Shree Rashtriya Shala (The Bombay National School) and the Second annual gathering of the Bombay Gujrathi Rashtriya Kelavani Mandal were celebrated on Sunday last at the Keshava Baug when Mr. C. F. Andrews presided. The programme began with music and songs.

The report of the work done by the institution last year was then read. Amongst other things, is states:—

A LIFELESS EDUCATION.

Government education means the education of adjusting our life in harmony with the rule of the Government. The foundation of this destructive education was laid "with sheer political motives' Mahatma Gandhi is perfectly right when he says that it is in the Government Educational Institutions that "the first chains of our slavery are forged". Government education is a lifeless education. It is a factory in which clerks, officers and doctors are manufactured. The belly providing element is uppermost in its final goal, while the National Education stand for the love for the motherland, and national service is its ideal.

And which is that factor which piles up distinction between the educated and the ignorant? That too is our Government education. The wine of that education makes the head giddy and there germinates a sort of pride in our relation to the ignorant. Sir Brijendranath Seal was right when he said that the University education had created a great wall between classes and the masses, while national education strengthens the relations between those classes.

The University education promulgates individualism but National Education prepares the student to make the cause of his family and country his own and take an active interest in the good of the country. From all this, it is perfectly clear that there is a fundamental distinction between the Government and National education and a gulf of difference between their ideals.

But it must be acknowledged that the Bombay Gujarathi Rashtriya Kelavani Mandal has not been able to work up the high ideals of national education. Some obstacle or other has prevented its fulfilment. It could not acquire funds sufficient to meet its expenditure. It has still to get from the citizens of Bombay nearly Rs. 6000/ concerning its need amounting to Rs. 27000/ which includes the debt incurred in that year. It is our earnest request to those who truly appreciate national education and those who have helped all along the Mandal with money will give their mite in supplying that needful amount.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

The financial position of the Mandal as it stood in the last year is follows:—The total income including the grant of Rs. 6000/ and Rs. 5000/ from the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Gujrat Vidyapitha respectively was Rs. 23042-10-1 and the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 21935-10-5. The total debt was Rs. 3827-8-6.

At present the Mandal conducts the National High School (Shri Rashtriya Shala), the Bharat Night School and conducts and supervises education of the Jayadevi Kumari Mandir (Girls' School) at Malad. It also has opened from this year the First Year college class of the Gujrat Vidyapitha.

The National High School is sorely in need of a proper building. Rs. 35000/ have been already spent as its rent but still it has no building of its own. The Mandal needs at least Rs. 150,000 to erect or purchase a suitable building for it.

After the reading of the report was over the President, Mr. C. F. Andrews, delivered his very interesting and enlivening speech in the course of which he said:—

WOMAN'S PART IN NATIONAL STRUGGLE.

The presence of so many ladies here really fills me with great hopes for the future of this country. We cannot achieve success in our national struggle if the women of the country are not with us. When I came to Bombay somebody told me that National Education is dying. But when so many women and girls here, I have no doubt about the success of the movement. When women become the leaders we men shall have to follow them. This does not mean that men should remain idle. If we do so, women should have to drag us to follow them.

APPEAL TO PUBLIC.

Concluding Mr. Andrews made an appeal to the audience. He said:—You all should consider it your duty to extend a liberal hand of help to this institution. I do not mean one or two men only supporting the Institution but it should be conducted on the small contributions received from hundreds. The great Gurukul of Haradwar is what it is because of the contributions it has received from the poorest of the poor. I also want that this National School of Bombay should build up its strength with the help of the many and in course of time, become one of the greatest institutions of this City of Bombay.

The sales from the Khadi exhibition specially held for the occasion amounted to Rs. 111/- and the national literature worth Rs. 10/ was also sold on the occasion.

REMEMBER THIRD FEBRUARY.

FOLLOW NATION'S MANDATE

The following is the text of the Resolutions passed unanimously by all Parties at the Boycott Conference in Benares:—

This Conference representing various political parties is unanimously of opinion that the Statutory Commission must be left severely alone by the people of India and in pursuance of this resolution, it appeals to the people.

(1) to observe hartal all over India on February 3rd, the day the Statutory Commission lands at Bombay, the hartal to be observed from the morning till the time of the meetings referred to in Clause 2;

(2) to hold public meetings all over India on February 3rd at 4-30 p.m. At these meetings the following resolution to be placed for adoption:—

"This meeting of the citizens of.....places on record its condemnation of the appointment of the Statutory Commission in utter disregard of Indian opinion and its firm resolve to have nothing to do with that Commission in any form and at any stage of its work. It calls upon all the elected members of the Council of State, the Assembly, and the Legislative Councils and in particular the representatives of this (town, province, etc.) to do everything that lies in their power to oppose and prevent the formation of a Committee of the Legislature in connection with the said Commission. This meeting places on record its opinion that the Constitution of India should be framed by Indians and strongly supports the proposal of a special convention to frame such a Constitution."

EGYPTIAN EDITOR CONVICTED

PUBLICATION OF DEFAMATORY ARTICLES

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Cairo.—Mahmoud Bey Azmy, Editor of "Siassa," has been senteuced to six months' imprisonment with the benefit of the law of respite for publishing articles in "Siassa", deemed to be defamatory to the Throne.

Mahmoud Bey Azmy has appealed against the sentence.—Reuter.

I. M. SERVICE.

APPOINTMENTS TO PERMANENT COMMISSIONS

LONDON, Jan. 25.

The India Office communique says that the Secretary of State for India proposes shortly to make a certain number of appointments to permanent Commissions in His Majesty's Indian Medical Service.

Medical officers desiring to be considered for the appointment should apply to the military department of the India Office.—Reuter.

DOCTORATE CONFERRED ON INDIANS

LONDON, Jan. 25.

The Senate of the University of London has conferred the Doctorate of Literature on Mr. H. J. Hassan and the Doctorate of Science in Zoology on Mr. B. K. Das.—Reuter.

DR. MARIE STOPES SUED

LIBEL ACTION BY EDITOR OF "MORNING POST."

LATTER AWARDED £ 200 DAMAGES.

LONDON, Jan. 25.

The Duke of Northumberland was among the witnesses in the libel action brought by Mr. H. A. Gwynne, Editor of the "Morning Post", against Doctor Marie Stopes in connection with the advertisement of the Birth Control Society, the appearance of which in the "Morning Post" suddenly ceased. It is alleged that when the advertisement did not appear Dr. Marie wrote to Duke of Northumberland alleging that a "small handful of Roman Catholics are manipulating your paper." Mr. Gwynne wrote to Dr Stopes asking for an apology. She replied that the letter did not refer to him.

Mr. Gwynne giving evidence said, the advertisement was stopped because the subject was objectionable owing to its controversial nature.

The Duke of Northumberland in his evidence, said had he believed what Dr. Stopes' letter said, he would have said that Mr. Gwynne was thoroughly dishonest and disloyal to his employers and incapable of holding the position he occupied.

Mr. Justice Avory held that the letter was written on a privileged occasion. The only question for the jury was whether it was written with malice, and whether it referred to Mr. Gwynne.

Verdict was given for Mr. Gwynne with damages of £200. Judgment was given accordingly with costs.—Reuter's Special.

WINNING FREEDOM OF IRISH PEOPLE

COSGRAVE THANKS AMERICAN PEOPLE.

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Washington.—Applause of the House of Representatives was evoked by the reading of a letter from President Cosgrave thanking the American people for the part they had played in winning the freedom for the Irish people.—Reuter.

ARGENTINE AND PAN-AMERICAN UNION.

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Havana.—Mr. Pueyrredon, the Argentine Ambassador at Washington, and head of the Argentine Delegation at the Pan-American Conference, has announced that the Delegation will not sign any convention for reorganisation of the Pan-American Union which does not provide for the study of ways and means of reducing, if not abolishing, high tariffs in inter-American commerce.

Mexico has allied herself with the Argentine proposals.—Reuter.

LABOURITE GOVT. IN NORWAY

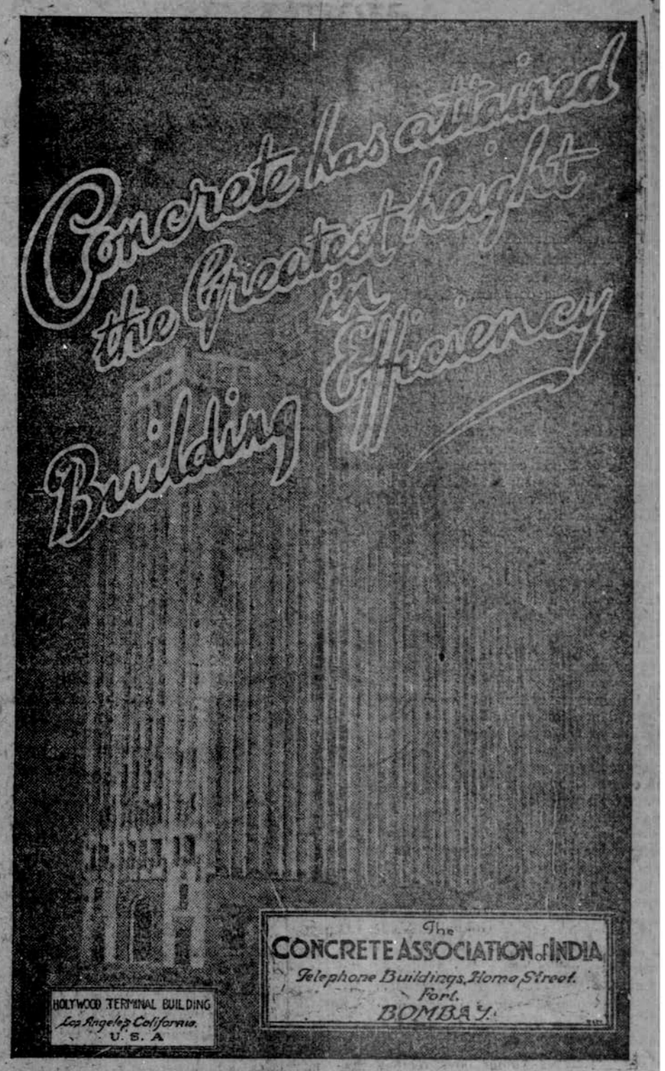
HORNSRUD ACCEPTS PREMIERSHIP

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Oslo.—M. Hornsrud (Labourite) has accepted the Premiership. Prof. Edward Bull (Professor of History) will be Minister for Foreign Affairs.—Reuter.

GOVERNMENT PEONS AND MENIAL SERVICE UNION.

The first ansual general meeting of members of the Government Peons and Menial Service Union, Bombay, will be held at Maratha Kshatriya Samaj Hall, Navalkar Lane, near Servants of India Society Girgaum, Bombay on Sunday, (the 29th instan), at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).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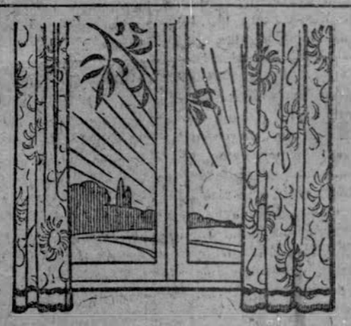

Beauty by to-morrow morn

To gain a fresh, clear complexion by to-morrow morning sounds like a miracle, but really it is only what Nature meant to happen. Nature gives us all several layers of skin. While the outer skin, exposed to the air, is being worn out by the wind and dust, a new one is always growing underneath, and Nature meant the old skin gradually to disappear and leave the way clear for the fresh, young skin underneath. Modern conditions are apt to interfere with this ideal process and only too often minute particles of the old, dried-up cuticle remain to clog up the tiny pores and stifle the young skin underneath.

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WANTED WORK, NOT WORDS

RAJA OF DHARAMPUR'S ADVICE TO LOVERS OF ART

PAST GLORY OF SURAT

Maharana Vijaydevji, Raja of Dharampur distributed the prizes, medals, etc., to the successful exhibitors at the Gujarat Kala Pradarshan, Surat, on the 20th instant. In the course of a speech he made on the occasion, the Raja Saheb said:—

PAST GLORY OF SURAT

"The kindness of the art-loving citizens of this ancient city has given me this year another opportunity to help the advancement of art. No wonder Surat should evince such deep interest in art. For, the history of Surat contains many eras of interest and instruction for the student of art. The silk and cotton manufactures and the skilful carvings on wood and ivory of Surat artisans are still considered valuable. Her renowned scholars and their precepts about morality and cleanliness are a pride to India and last but not the least her fondness for table delicacies stands unsurpassed. In enterprise also, she does not lag behind and it is a matter of common history that the pioneering work for sea-trade and seacraft was mainly due to Surat. The arts and industries of Surat gave a world renowned position to India. It is this emporium of the world, this fond offspring of Gujarat, who can boast even now of satisfactory progress in the general march of events,—social, political and educational. Gujarat clearly does not intend to lag behind in the educational and similar movements of uplift stimulated by the progressive spirit of the age. It has, of late, begun to cultivate, naturally, great tenderness for arts, industries, crafts and, generally, for all the aspects of the culture peculiar to its enterprising and tolerant temperament. It is, thus, eager to contribute its own share to the wider movements which affect the future of the country.

DELHI PRIZE SCHEME.

I spoke, last year, about the proposals for the advancement of art contained in the "Prize of Delhi Scheme." I am glad to learn that the continued endeavours of the "Prize of Delhi Committee" and the strenuous efforts for the encouragement of Indian artists made by our popular Governor Sir Leslie Wilson have succeeded in setting the door, hitherto closed as His Excellency rightly remarked, slightly ajar for the promising artistic talents of the Presidency. I am sure, however, that it is, what we may call, an auspicious beginning. The immemorial arts and crafts of India have been pushed almost to extinction for want of opportunities and encouragement.

POINTS FOR CONSIDERATION.

Two points have to be considered by everyone eager to work for the revival and progress of Indian art. First, facilities of study for the artists and craftsmen must be guaranteed. Second, by making art, as it once was, a necessity of daily life, increasing opportunities must be provided for their use and employment.

ACTIVITIES IN DHARAMPUR

I have decided to erect a building for the Mohandevji High School, designed in Indian style. The foundation stone of the building was, as you are probably aware, only recently laid. But I have not forgotten, while contemplating the building for the School, the bigger necessity of careful town-planning and it is my intention that the School will be located on one of the important roads of the town. I do not approve of mere book-learning. I believe in physical and art education as well. That is why I thought of the Indian design for my School building and reserved for physical exercise and recreation, ample open space for play and sports and space enough for a garden in the School Compound. I have also started a museum for the benefit and education of the people, and as an incentive to arts and industries.

WORK, NOT WORDS.

I mention this because I would like you to help me to persuade the intellectual workers in Gujarat to realise that it is work, not words that ensure the welfare of a nation. The work however small, must be properly organised. There would be mistakes, no doubt. But one cannot progress without, at first, making mistakes. But without determined and planned work, there can be no success. The resolutions before you have, I believe, the same aim. In Gujarat is eager for the rare privilege of advancing the welfare of the country, it must be ready and prepared for the noble task.

REQUISITE CONDITIONS

If the dreams and visions of the artists and craftsmen are, soon, to be translated into realities of daily life, let me, once again, recall the necessary conditions. We must undertake the provision of the facilities for study essential for the artists and the craftsmen. We must, by systematic and planned activities, secure for Art its legitimate place in the daily life of the people and thus secure the opportunities for the handicrafts of the artists and artcraftsmen. The infinite artistic wealth of the country awaits only the systematic encouragement for its unique revelation.

The August speaker then concluded with an optimistic note hoping that Surat would maintain, in days to come, the glories of the past and bring fresh laurels to Gujarat.

"UNMERITED, UNFAIR AND UNGRATEFUL."

(Continueud from page 12.)

ing degrees of advancement at the present moment, and thus no stereotyped model of Government can really be said to be effectively and completely applicable, or most suited to each and every one of even the larger States, since every State must be the best judge of conducting its internal affairs in ways best suited to local circumstances, peculiarities, traditions, and sentiments, and to the different ideals and standards of administrative efficiency and education prevailing. It is also an irrefutable fact that reforms emanating from within, and on the initiative of the Governments of the States themselves and the steps taken by the Rulers of their own free will and accord, are far more likely to be successful and to lead to the most beneficial and lasting results all round.

The standard of education as existing in most parts of British India and that in the majority of the States does not bear any comparison. So too representative and popular institutions in British India have had a long—a very long—start of the Indian States. Whilst some of the, even then, most advanced States, such as Mysore, to their great credit, started Legislative Councils and other representative institutions—under whatever names and forms they were then known—it is only in the last decade, or at the most two that such popular institutions have, if I mistake not, come to be established in some of the other States.

ESSENTIALS OF GOOD GOVERNMENT.

It is in no vainglorious spirit, but with a feeling of devout thankfulness and profound gratification, that I and my Government feel happy to think that these are the general principles—the essentials—of good Government which we have humbly but earnestly tried to follow—with what measure of success I must leave to the judgment of posterity—which can be summarized as below:—

For the Ruler of a State to have a fixed and well defined Privy Purse and a clear dividing line between his personal expenditure and that of the State; security of life and property by the employment of as efficient and uncorrupt a Police as possible for the maintenance of Law and Order; independent judiciary; the Reign of Law including certainty of Law, its uniformity and approximation where possible with the laws of British India with such additions and alterations, as local conditions may render necessary; stability of Public Services; efficiency and continuity of administration and beneficent rule in the interests of the general well-being and contentment of the subjects.

These seven points are well worthy of being the watch-words of internal reforms in the States, and of being adopted in the almanac of every Ruler or Government of an Indian State—each point to be emphasized and specially remembered for each day in the week.

NEED OF WELL DEFINED PRIVY PURSE.

The need for the Ruler of a State to have a fixed and well defined Privy Purse and Civil List, and a clear dividing line between his personal expenditure and that of the State, is so obvious that it hardly requires any further remarks. The ancient Hindu Kings were similarly enjoined only to take a fixed sum, or a definite percentage of the total income of the State; and the Civil List of an enlightened modern Ruler is normally also fixed in one of the two ways.

Unless such a principle is scrupulously and rigidly adhered to, it follows that money which should be available for the development of the life of the community, and of its individual citizens and for the general well-being and advancement of the State, is not forthcoming which is bad for the State as well as for the Ruler and his Dynasty; and it is beyond dispute that no Ruler—as the custodian of the interest of his State and his people—can justify devoting a large percentage of the revenues of the State for his personal use. So urgent and imporant did I consider this measure of reform that shortly after my coming of age. I of my own free will and accord, introduced this system of a separate Civil List and Privy Purse on modern lines as long ago as April 1902; and it is a matter of no small gratification to me to feel that I was one of the pioneers amongst the Princes of India to do so; and furthermore that the Privy Purse expenditure in Bikaner has during the last quarter of a century and more been kept strictly and entirely separate from the State accounts. Under this arrangement only 5 per cent. of the Ordinary State revenues was, as you, Members of the Legislative Assembly, are aware, drawn upon for my Privy Purse from which all my personal expenses, including the expenses of all my private establishment, etc., were defrayed on lines strictly laid down by me.

BENEFITS OF INDEPENDENT JUDICIARY.

The benefits of an independent Judiciary have always been valued most by me as an essential of good Government. We were the first State in Rajputana to establish the Chief Court in 1910, and with its establishment the idea of separating judicial from executive functions began to assume shape. It was matured in 1922 with the creation of a High Court—again the first and I understand the only one in any State in Rajputana; and you will be gratified to learn that this beneficent measure has now been launched with the creation of separate District Judges' Court in the various Nizamats of the State. What I most eagerly desire, however, to achieve is the advancement of those nation building activities, which go to secure the welfare of the people; amongst which the highest place must needs be given to education and sanitation. I rejoice to see that there has been a general awakening amongst my subjects and a genuine desire on their part to take full advantage of the educational facilities provided for them. From the Budget placed before you by the Prime Minister you will have seen that a generous provision has been made for the experiment of compulsory education during this year. Permissive legislation under which education can be made compulsory within selected municipal areas has now become ripe and this reform will have my cordial and sympathetic support when the necessary legislative enactment is placed before the Assembly.

I always bear in mind that the interests of the Ruler and the Ruled in a well-regulated State are identical and that they form component parts of one harmonious whole. They stand or fall together and the real good of the Ruler consists in promoting the good of his people. The strength of an Indian Ruler does not lie in the British bayonet, as alleged by some critics, but in the loyalty and affection of his own people.

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ALLEGED HOODWINKING OF AUDITORS

FURTHER HEARING OF BENGAL LUXMI CASE.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25.

The story as to how the auditors were attempted to be hoodwinked in respect of the amount shown as advance was related to-day before Mr. Justice Page and a special jury by the Standing Counsel in the Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills Fraud Case. The Standing Counsel said that the difficulty which faced the accused was with regard to the accounting for the so-called advance to Mulji Jaitha and Company against the purchase of cotton by the mill. The position was that cheques to the value of Rs. 8,85,000 had been drawn in the face of them in favour of Mulji but the money had been taken out from the accounts of the Mills and the Bank and deposited in the account of Harriballav Das, in the account of B. N. Banerjee, and lastly in the account of Lister Antiseptic Dressing Company. At one stage Rs. 3,50,000 in cheques were taken out from Harriballav's account in favour of Luxmi Mills and thus on the paper fictitious indebtedness of Mulji to the Mills was reduced to Rs. 5,35,000.

THE RUSE.

The ruse which was devised by the conspirators for hoodwinking the auditors was two-fold. Some of the money was attempted to be accounted for by forged receipts in the Bills purporting to be bills in respect of cotton supplied by Mulji. These bills were concocted and there were mill receipts forged showing that Mulji had supplied cotton against these advances when in point of fact no cotton was actually supplied, and thus the indebtedness of Mulji was reduced to the extent of the value of these bills, but they did not account for the whole of Rs. 5,35,000 for the balance outstanding. B. K. Lahiri forged the letter purporting to have come from Mulji Jaitha and Co., from Bombay admitting their liability to the Mills for the sum which at that date was the difference between Rs. 5,35,000 and Rs. 2,70,000 and odd, the last amount representing the total amount of fictitious bills. So the books of the Mills at the end of 1926 showed Mulji's debit at Rs. 2,64,805. What actually was done was this, that B. K. Lahiri had a letter forged of himself on a note-paper which he had obtained somehow, the letter admitting that Rs. 2,64,000 and odd was owing by the Company to the Mills at the end of December, 1926.

HOW THE AUDITORS WERE DECEIVED.

Thus with the help of these forged documents, the auditors were deceived for the moment. These four fictitious bills came into existence in 1926 and the amount covered was Rs. 2,70,000 and odd. But early in 1927, two other bills still further reduced the sum of Rs. 2,64,805 to the sum of Rs. 1,73,752 and odd. With regard to this, matters were coming to a head and what they found was Lahiri purporting to write letters to Mulji Jaitha and Co., asking them to admit this liability. Just before the crash came, they found Lahiri showing the letters which were purported to be sent to Bombay to Mulji asking for a similar admission of the liability of this Rs. 1,73,752. No doubt, if the affairs had gone smoothly, there would have been another forged letter and the auditors would have been deceived again.

The hearing is proceeding.—Free Press.

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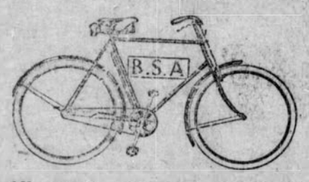

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THE PROBLEM OF INDIAN YOUTH.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The problem of the educated Indian Youth is becoming more and more distressing every day. Year after year and month after month the Indian Universities are turning out numbers of graduates of all descriptions and denomination, but one knows not where and how to employ them. The Government does not want them, for the limited number of Government posts cannot absorb even a fraction of them The various independent professions such as Legal and Medical do not want them for they are all already excessively over-crowded. Such being the case, the distress and hardships of these unfortunate young men are acute beyond imagination. But, with all that, one has to admit that some occupation has to be found for them if we want to avoid a great national catastrophe.

We cannot afford to see them roam about the crowded streets of our towns and cities for ever. It would indeed be a great national calamity and a colossal waste of intellectual energy, if they are driven to do so.

It is gratifying, therefore, to see there is some awakening among this educated youth recently, as evidenced in the infant movements such as Youth Weeks, Youth Conferences, etc.

Despite this sad spectacle, it can be assumed that it is not yet too late that this unlimited energy, intellect and vigour represented by our numerous University-educated---but now absolutely unemployed—men can still be turned to the very best account, if only we can devise means to organise them. For this, then, it is necessary that they should have a Central Institution functioning as the Centre of their agitation, work and activity, and at this Institution every University-educated man who is unemployed anywhere and who wants to serve his country on the lines described below, should register his name. This can be done easily enough. But the more important question is: "What work or service should they do?" According to my view the most righteous work which they can render to their country is social work. There is nothing like Social Service in this world, and India affords unlimited opportunities to those who want to render such service.

All those who have the will and who have no immediate prospects of an honorable employment should join this force and they must organise themselves into groups and sub-groups according to the nature of their learning and qualifications; for instance, all medical men should form themselves into one man group, so also; lawyers, agricultural graduates and so on. This done, they must start on their adventures, viz., the adventures of going round the country lecturing, organising, instructing, and educating the "dumb millions" of our villages who have not seen so far the light of the modern civilisation. This can be done by the said volunteer groups by paying periodical visits to different villages in the country lecturing, agitating and propagandising along the paths of social regeneration. For instance, they can go round the villages with instructive films and magic lantern slides and exhibit to them through these media the wonders of the unknown Universe and Nature. The modern discoveries of science and art, of plant life, of animal life, of aviation, of navigation the social customs and manners of the various nations inhabiting the globe, in fact, every thing that man has known and discovered so far, can be brought to the very door of these humble innocent peasants through these and such other media of instruction. Easy stories of Indian History, Epics and Puranas delivered from the word of mouth would certainly be as engrossing and interesting as stories from the Iliad or The Aesop's fables. When science, art, sculpture, architecture and history are thus unfolded to him, his ignorance and superstition will gradually vanish and he will no longer remain the "ignorant, apathetic Indian peasant" that he is to-day. Knowledge is power; and who can say what the power and value of such a regeneration would be to our future national life?

Now our last question would be: What about the bread of this noble army of self-sacrificing workers in the national cause? Some arrangement must necessarily be made for their maintenance and livelihood. Indeed, some of them will be married men, with families dependent on them. But, whatever the case may be, the only solution of this problem can be found in public charity and philanthrophy. Perhaps a big Fund will have to be created. The villagers themselves will have to be approached, not in the spirit of tax-collector, but in the spirit of solicitors of charity and hospitality. Every one knows that India's resources of charity are inexhaustible. So if this is well organised there will be no room for anxiety, and who will refuse a piece of bread to such a righteous servant of humanity? Unless some such scheme is devised our unemployed educated youngmen will soon go to dogs—which will not only mean a great intellectual waste of the country but an irredeemable national calamity.—Yous, etc.,

M. S. SARDAR.

THE STRUGGLE FOR SWARAJ.

(Continued from page 6.)

tion of local centres more or less on the lines of ancient village system of India; (2) the growth of larger and larger groups out of the integration of these village centres; (3) the unifying state should be the result of similar growth; (4) the village groups and the larger centres should be practically autonomous; (5) the residuary power of control must be with the Central Government but the exercise of such power should be exceptional .....and should be mainly advisory." In other words, village autonomy should be the bed-rock on which should be built any scheme of Swaraj. It is in Rural Autonomy that true democracy can live and function. It is well-known to every well-informed student of Indian history that such village autonomy and democracy flourished in India for thousands of years; that it was left quite undisturbed in the old Hindu and Mahomedan periods; that because of such autonomy India's millions lived peacefully and happily for ages, without being seriously affected by changing ministries and dynasties; and that it was the British Government verily, —and for the simple reason that it was bureauceatic—that destroyed the ancient village autonomy and democracy in India, and now British politicians, either through ignorance or race vanity, callously declare that democracy is quite an exotic plant to the Indian soil. It is true that during recent years, there has been some meagre attempts at what is called Development of Local Self-Government: but the new District Boards and Taluk Boards and Village Panchayats have been inaugurated on thoroughly artificial and limited lines of decentralisation. We must now reverse the process and start with rural autonomy. The people in the villages, where luckily communal feuds are rare, must be given full power and financial resources to administer all their vital concerns. Minor irrigation works, village commons and pastoral grounds, village sanitation, health and education, religious and charitable institutions, village communications and industries, minor civil and criminal litigation—all these must be left entirely in the hands of the Village Panchayats, and they should be allowed to retain with them a definite percentage of land revenue and other direct and indirect taxes in order to enable them to function efficiently. Because this has not been done on any definite principle or in pursuance of any clearly-laid policy, because the present bureauceatic system has appropriated all possible sources of revenue and taxation, and has sought to control every detail of village administration, therefore verily, Local Self-Government in India even under Dyarchy has been a mere farce. So will provincial autonomy be, if it should simply consist in placing an Indian Minister at the head of every department but otherwise retaining in every department the present autocracy of Secretariats and District Officials. More Ministers in each Province may tempt the ambitions of the leaders but cannot minister to the wants of the millions. That is why the villagers have not evinced any profound enthusiasm in the elections to the Reformed Legislatures. Central responsibility and provincial autonomy broad-based on Local and Village Autonomy alone will constitute any proper scheme of Swaraj; and therefore to such Local Autonomy in any Draft Constitution that may be prepared, a most prominent place will have to be allotted.

A SWARAJ MISSION.

A Draft Constitution, well-prepared and widely supported as it may be in India, will only mark the beginning of a new chapter in our national struggle. I have already shown the need for world propaganda for counteracting the many ignorant and mischievous misrepresentations of Indian life and conditions promulgated in other lands by our enemies. The time has come when we must place before the world at large the true political and cultural ideals of Swaraj. We know how some twenty-five years ago, the great Swami Vivekananda bore to America India's spiritual message of the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of man. America's response was for a time at least quite splendid. The Theosophical Society, likewise, has been doing good work in this direction. But we cannot leave this great task entirely into the hands of such secondary agencies. The great Desabandhu Das used to lay great stress on an Asiatic Federation. A greater World-Federation is in the course of formation; and through our organised efforts, we must secure for India her rightful place in the future League of Nations. For this purpose, I would strongly urge the founding of a Swaraj Mission with agencies at the chief cities of every modern country. The Congress in the old days used to have a British Committee in London and also a journal called "India" for the correct dissemination in Britain of the ideals and methods of the Congress. The present lack of such agency has helped our enemies in their unscrupulous propaganda against India. Our main work must certainly lie in consolidating the national forces in India itself; at the same time, we cannot ignore what other nations think of us. We must, therefore, send out capable, selfless missionaries to every part of the world to educate world-opinion with respect to the rich treasures which India has in store for all the peoples of the world. This is a duty that we owe to ourselves and the world at large. The message of "the One in the Many," socially, politically, culturally and spiritually, it is India's privilege to deliver to the world. How can we do this without a Swaraj Mission?

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G. I. P. Railway Worker's Union at Matunga, G. I. P. Railway Worker's Union at Parel, G. I. P. Railway General Staff Union, Bombay.

B. B. & C. I. Railway Employee's Union at Parel, met at Madhav Bhuvan lately under the Presidentship of Mr. Jhabhvala when after discussions it was resolved that:—

1. "This meeting resolves that a Joint Council of Railway Unions be established in Bombay with its Head Office in the B. B. & C. I. Railway Employee's Union Office Madhav Bhuvan, Parel." 2. "The constitution be drafted for the above Council by the Committee and put before the Committee at an early date." 3. "The following to be the objects:—(a) To take joint action in the matter on general question. (b) To organize over the lines."

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY FRIDAY JANUARY 27 1928

So it is upto every Mill-owner and Merchant to make the JUPITER GENERAL strong and healthy.

"UNMERITED, UNFAIR AND UNGRATEFUL."

CHARGE AGAINST PRINCES OF CONSPIRACY AGAINST INDIAN FREEDOM.

MAHARAJA OF BIKANER'S EMPHATIC REPUDIATION.

PRINCES WHOLE-HEARTEDLY SUPPORT CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM

RULERS AND RULED STAND OR FALL TOGETHER

His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner made an important statement regarding the attitude of the Indian Princes to wards constitutional advance in British India and the Butler Committee in the course of the speech he delivered on Friday last in proroguing the Bikaner Legislative Assembly His Highness characterised as totally unmerited, unfair and ungrateful the allegation of a deep-laid conspiracy on the part of the Princes of India and an unholy alliance with the foreign rulers with a view to retard the constitutional advance of British India.

In the interval since we last met some very important things have happened and are still happening. Besides the advent of the Sutlej waters, which promise to affect materially the internal aspects of the State, other events are influencing its external relations as well. As you are aware, his Excellency the Viceroy announced a little while ago the appointment of an Indian States Committee which is to report upon the relationship between the British Government and the States with particular reference to the right and obligations arising from our treaties, engagerents and sanads and from political usage, etc.; and the Committee is secondly to enquire into the financial and economic relations between British India and the Indian States and to make any recommendations that it may consider desirable and necessary for the more satisfactory adjustment of such relations. The Princes of India had for long been desirous of seeing their political relations with the British Government widely understood and appreciated in their correct constitutional and historical aspects, and of having their fiscal relations with British India carefully examined and adjusted in a manner equitable and just both to British India and the Indian States.

GENESIS.

The request for a proper enquiry into these matters of such momentous importance to the Rulers, Governments and people of the Indian States at a Round Table Conference held at Simla last May, which was presided over by his Excellency the Viceroy and was attended by some High Officers of the British Government and some Princes and Ministers representing the States. It is impossible to overestimate the importance of the work which will be undertaken by the Indian States Committee, or of the most far-reaching consequences to the States which are likely to result from its labours and recommendatioss. Indeed, in certain aspects, it is no exaggeration to add that the very existence of our States in the future may be both directly and indirectly affected thereby.

SCOPE OF INQUIRY.

It is true that the scope of the enquiry is not as complete or wide as we should have wished in that the future position of the Indian States in a self-governing India in days to come is not covered by the present terms of reference. But with an equitable and just appreciation and recognition of the constitutional relations of the States with the British Government and a fair adjustment of our financial and economic relations with British India, the path it is to be hoped, will be paved, and the task rendered easier, of ensuring that the Indian States shall find and take their rightful place in the future policy of India; and the corollary to the present investigation must in my opinion, be that in days to come—and I think in the near rather than in the distant, future—a further investigation will have to be made with a view to safeguarding the just rights of the Princes and people of the States as a politically separate and constitutionally independent unit of the great Indian Empire.

COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE.

As regards the personal, I will straight away concede that the States would have preferred some Princes and Ministers appointed on the Committee. But with no Indians appointed on the Parliamentary Commission in regard to British Indian Constitutional Reforms that was not to be expected.

As for the manner and spirit in which their task will be undertaken, it is inconceivable to my mind that the Committee, with so much of the winter already gone, will attempt to rush through its work merely to finish it by a certain date. Nor is there any reason to anticipate that the Princes and States, and specially the Chamber of Princes and its Standing Committee, will not be kept in close touch with, and taken into the confidence of the Committtee at all stages. What is desirable—and what I confidently anticipate—is that the Committee and the States should work together in a spirit of mutual trust, confidence and goodwill—without any recriminations or raking up the past.

NO BOYCOTT.

Some so-called friends have, in the press and on the platform, been good enough to urge the States to boycott this Committee. Considering that this Committee is appointed at our request, such a course would, in my judgment be the height of folly, and the very negation of all that counts for statesmanship, which demands that we should seize every opportunity offered to us with a view to securing our rightful dues by friendly and wholehearted co-operation and persuasion and by putting forward our claims in a just and clear manner. I will not attempt to controvert the fact that the States too have had to face various vicissitudes and have had their ups and downs, which have at times caused them anxiety and concern during the last century and more since they came into political relationship with the British Government, through Treaties of Alliance and Friendship as in the case, for instance, of the Rajputana States, or through other causes.

But I feel sure you will agree with me that it is all important that we should at no time fail to retain our sense of proportion or to keep the right perspective in view. In spite of the suspicion and misgivings which certain so-called friends are striving to create in our minds as to the possible difficulties and dangers to which the Princes would be exposing themselves and in spite of the apprehensions which, in all loyalty to the Crown and in perfect good faith, may be entertained by a few people in the States through extreme caution and conservatism, and such extreme caution and conservatism are also unfortunately not altogether unknown in the case of some Officers of the British Government as well—regarding the possible consequences of our inviting such an enquiry, I am convinced—and I am sure you will agree with me—that the only right course for the Princes and States is to look forward to the deliberations of this most important Committee with faith and hope, and with a robust confidence not only in the righteousness and justness of their cause but also in the good faith, good-will and sympathy of Great Britain and the British Government and their High Offices both in England and in India.

UNMERITED AND UNFAIR CHARGE.

Before turning to other subjects there are one or two more points in this connection to which I feel constrained to refer. Extraordinary statements have been made on the platform and in the Press of British India alleging a deep-laid conspiracy on the part of the Princes of India, and an unholy alliance with the "foreign" rulers with view to retard the constitutional advance of British India. I have publicly referred to, and attempted to refute the correctness of these allegations on previous occasions—the last time during the visit to Bikaner a year ago of his Excellency the Viceroy—but, to our astonishment, these charges continue to be repeated—on what authority I am totally at a loss to understand. The Princes have lately also been solemnly warned not to interpose the bogey of their ancient Treaties and Alliances in the way of the freedom and emancipation of British India; whilst the demand has been enunciated to have our Treaties revised or scrapped on various grounds, including the argument that these Treaties are obsolete and that the Princes have no sovereign rights.

Leaving out of consideration here, the petty Rulers, and any isolated expressions of purely individual opinions of—at the most—a very small minority of Princes I say without hesitation that if this is the genuine conviction of any sober-minded people in British India, the Princes as a body have been seriously misunderstood by some and perversely misrepresented by others; and I challenge these totally unmerited unfair and—I venture to add for reasons which will shortly be clear—ungrateful accusations.

From 1916 to 1921 I was Honorary General Secretary to Their Highnesses for the Annual Princes' Conferences held at Delhi, and from its inauguration in 1921 to 1926 I had the honour of being Chancellor of the Chamber of Princess. Since then—although I have not sought re-election as Chancellor—I have still retained the closest touch with the inner counsel of the Chamber of Princes as a Member of its Standing Committee, and I have attended every important Conference with the British Government as well as amongst ourselves. Speaking thus in all earnest, and with a full sense of responsibility, I am, from my personal knowledge, in a position to give the most unqualified and emphatic denial to all allegations regarding any such alleged mean conspiracy or unworthy attempts on the part of the Princes of India as an Order; and I assert without any fear of contradiction that—whilst all the 108 Members of the Chamber of Princes cannot necessarily be expected to hold the same views—far from the Princes as a body having expressed any hostility to the legitimate aspirations of, or having taken any other improper steps with a view to opposing or checking the progressive realization of constitutional reforms in British India, they have on various occasions not only made it abundantly clear that they have no desire to stand in the way of the political progress of their brethren in British India, but they have also taken various opportunities, both in England and in India, of publicly expressing their approval and support of such constitutional reforms.

SAFEGUARDING RIGHTS OF THE STATES.

Apart from certain other factors—which it is unnecessary to refer to in detail here to-day, since they are matters purely between the British Government and the States—it will I trust be clear that the request of the Princes for such an investigation as is now being undertaken by the Indian States Committee was in no way based on any hostility to, or conspiracy against, British India, but with a view to safeguarding the rights of the States, their Governments, and their people, and their internal autonomy and independence. This desire was also based on the instinct of self-preservation and self-defence—which lies buried deep in the human breast—as well as on the right of every individual, unit, or collective body to exist and to live their own lives in peace security. Not only from people obviously ignorant or hostile and unfriendly to the States or their Rulers, but even from certain individuals from whom the States did not expect such irresponsible statements to be so made, have we heard the usual cries about the Treaties with the Indian States being so more than scraps of paper, and of no consequence or that the States and their Rulers constitutionally possess no Sovereign rights or status. These light-hearted cities have even gone to the extent of saying that the States must go. Some speakers and writers have furthermore bluntly arrogated and reserved to themselves, and to the Government of British India of the future, the "right" to interfere in all kinds of matters—external and internal—appertaining to the States and thus to infringe our Sovereignty and to violate our autonomy—fiscal or otherwise. The States were also influenced by the apprehensions thus caused generally amongst the States by such claims and threats, to seek safety and security for the future through such an enquiry at the hands of a Committee.

PLAIN SPEAKING.

In view of such extravagant claims and random remarks which have been, and are being, indulged in in British India, it appears necessary that there should be some plain, but dispassionate, speaking so that there might be no room for uncertainty or misunderstanding. Many an Indian State has existed not only long before any one in British India claimed the right to meddle or interfere with them, but long before even the Moghul Empire established its sway over the country. The great majority of the Indian States have come into political and treaty relationship with the British Government, not through conquest, but because such States, or the British Government, or both, desired to enter into such alliances for mutual benefit; and such Treaties did not therefore, generally speaking, grant, create or secure, but guaranteed many of the rights which were already fully possessed and enjoyed since long by the Indian States. Even Lee-Warner—whose doctrines cannot be said to be too favourable or friendly to the standpoints of the States—refers with emphasis to the great respect paid to the Treaties, and to their sanctity and binding nature; and the same applies with equal force to subsequent official assurances, including pronouncements by different Viceroys right up to the present time. The most formal recognition has been given to these treaties, which have been accepted by the British Parliament as binding on the Crown, and above all, there are many Royal Proclamations and gracious pledges and assurances given and reiterated by Queen Victoria, King Edward, and our present gracious King-Emperor.

In these circumstances, it will be clear that, unless such treaties and engagements are modified or abrogated by the mutual consent of the Imperial Government and of the Princes, their provisions continue to have full force; and any one suggesting the scrapping of these Treaties is, it will be obvious, guilty of making not only a highly unjust, but an immoral, suggestion. History has been read in vain if it has not yet taught them that it is only brute force that will compel the States to submit to their Treaties being scrapped.

Just as the very existence of the States depends on a just observance of their Treaty Rights, so are the States and their subjects equally concerned in safeguarding their Sovereign rights and internal autonomy, which vitally affects them in many matters of the highest importance—political, economic and fiscal.

The subject of interference and intervention in the internal affairs of States is too important and comprehensive to deal with adequately in the course of a few sentences, even if this was the right time and place to do so. Suffice it to say that the sooner such notions are dismissed from the minds of all concerned, including the refrain—"the States must go," the better it would be for the destiny of our Motherland. For the Indian States have no intention meekly to submit to any such demands; and they certainly will not go under without a struggle.

The territories of the Indian States occupy over a third of the total area of India, whilst their subjects comprise more than one-fifth of the population of the Indian Empire. The States are scattered over the length and breadth of India, and have been here for centuries, and demand the right to exist. India is the common heritage of the peoples of British India as well as of the Indian States; and the one will find the other of help and use; and it behoves both to respect the rights and liberties of each other, to refrain from interfering with their respective domestic affairs, and to derive the benefits which each one is in an undoubted position of offering to the other. I am one of them who, after giving earnest consideration to the matter, hold the view that in spite of some difficulties, which are only to be expected in all such matters there is no reason why, with wise statesmanship and mutual toleration and goodwill, both British India and the Indian States should not fit in in any future schedule of Imperial or Indian polity when India becomes self-governing under the aegis of our King-Emperor.

TRAVESTY OF FACTS.

There is one other matter to which it is important to allude to-day. Side by side with the allegations made that the Princes and States are opposing and obstructing the constitutional progress of British India, has been raised another bogey—in which it is surprising to find that some subjects of the Indian States, totally oblivious of all obligations of patriotism and gratitude to their parent States, have joined—namely, that the Princes are entering into another intrigue with the alien British Government, and have asked for this Indian States Committee, with the object of placing impediments in the way of the political advancement of their subjects, and to keep them out of their just dues or, in other words, that the Princes are also conspiaing against their own subjects. A greater and sadder travesty of facts it is hard to imagine!

I hold no brief for my Brother-Princes; and to-day I am speaking entirely in my personal capacity as Maharajah of Bikaner. Human nature being what it is, and with different conditions prevailing in different States, it is inevitable that there should be found good, bad, and indifferent Rulers amongst our Order as in every other community—and that their administration should similarly vary according to the standards of life and the general atmosphere prevailing in each State. No conscientious Ruler can have any sympathy whatever with any 'black sheep' in his flock, who bring discredit to the Princes and States; but from isolated cases, and a few instances of misrule any sweeping generalisation and insinuation that all Rulers are alike, cannot but be termed as a wanton and mischievous perversion of truth. Fair and honest criticism is beyond exception; but from column after column of malicious criticism and calumny indiscriminately hurled almost daily at the Order of the Ruling Princes is a certain section of the Press one might almost imagine that we were not living in a civilised India, but in a barbaric land, where the hand of every Ruler was turned against his own people, where the Ruler was a tyrant and ruling with an iron rod, oblivious to the interests and the well-being of his own people.

INTERESTS OF PRINCES AND SUBJECTS IDENTICAL.

Whatever the motives which prompt some of our critics to make such assertions, they have forgotten one cardinal point, viz., that when the Princes ask that Treaties should be maintained unimpaired that the internal autonomy of their States should be respected, and that there should be an equitable adjustment between British India and the States in regard to matters—fiscal and financial—the Princes are not asking for anything for themselves to the exclusion of their people, but their demands expressly include their subjects. The term 'State' includes not the Ruler alone, but the Ruler, his Government and his subjects, which are all component parts of, and all go to comprise, the 'State'. If any State were to lose its Treaty or Sovereign rights, not only the Ruler, not only the Government, but also his subjects all simultaneously and as a corporate body forthwith lose their independent status and Treaty rights. If the independence of a State goes, then gentlemen, the subjects of the State forthwith and simultaneously likewise lose their integrity and individuality. If the States gain fiscally it is not only the Prince but the Government and subjects of the State who ought also to gain—and gain most—in all such matters. If the States lose in any such matters, that loss is shared by the subjects with the Prince and his Government. Therefore, it is the Ruler as well as his subjects who stand to gain or lose together, and it consequently behoves the subjects of the Indian States to keep this fundamental point prominently in view. Any action of a bad Ruler, or of a bad Government should not so blind a subject as to render him impervious to his own benefit or to his own loss. In States where conditions prevail contrary to this ancient ideal of the East as well as the present low ideal of the West, the sooner the idea that the State, as conceived by Louis XIV, belongs exclusively to the Ruler is put right, the better for our entire order, the States and their subjects.

I trust that sufficient has been said by me to demonstrate the great importance to the Princes as well as to the people of Indian States of the work undertaken by the Indian States Committee and how much it is in our joint interests that all such matters should be thoroughly sifted and duly adjusted without delay; and I know that you, gentlemen, will unite with me in the hope and prayer that the outcome of the deliberations and recommendations of the Committee will lead to a carefully conceived and permanently settled policy—in matters political as well as fiscal—framed on generous and sympathetic lines regarding the Indian States, and devoid of all diplomacy—secret or otherwise—for which there should be no room in dealings between friends and allies, and colleagues and partners, whereby the ties binding the Princes to the Crown and the Empire will be further cemented and strengthened, and still greater and lasting solidarity will prevail between the British Government and the States with their very real identity of interests. And let us also express the sincere hope that another direct benefit resulting from the appointment of this Committee, and a proper examination of all such important questions, will be to dispel the clouds of suspicion and mistrust arising in British India, and any doubts existing in the minds of any subjects of the States.

The various Indian States are in vary-

(Continued on page 10).

"Chronicle" Photo.

Lady Wilson unveiled the bust of the late Mr. Beramji Malabari at the Seva Sadan Society, Bombay, on Tuesday.

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